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5 ENEMY CARRIERS SUNK IN BATTLE IN S. PACIFIC; OVER 700 PLANES DOWNED

Total of 28 Warships, Including 2 Battleships, Sent Down and 13 Damaged in Solomon Area in Fight Since August 25

19 FLYING FORTRESSES ARE SMASHED

The invincible Japanese Naval Forces have scored once again. New brilliant achievements—certain to stand in naval war annals of the world as one of the greatest victories ever recorded—up to October 26 in the engagement continuing since the Second Battle off the Solomon Islands in August were announced by the Imperial Headquarters Tuesday night.

Highlights of the combined results since the Second Battle off the Solomons between August 25 and October 25 and an engagement from dawn to night on October 26, which has been designated as the Battle of the South Pacific, were:

Twenty-eight enemy warships, including five aircraft carriers, two battleships and three cruisers were sunk. Seriously damaged were seven warships, including one aircraft carrier, one battleship and one cruiser. More or less seriously damaged were six warships, including one aircraft carrier, one battleship and three cruisers.

More than 700 enemy planes were destroyed, while 19 large-type bombers were seriously damaged.

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Imperial Headquarters at 8:30 p.m. on Tuesday made the following announcement:

"I. Imperial Fleets from dawn to night on October 26 engaged a powerful enemy fleet in the seas north of the Santa Cruz group in a combat and sank four enemy aircraft carriers, one battleship, one unidentified battleship, more or less seriously damaged one battleship, three cruisers and one destroyer, and caused the loss of over 200 enemy planes by shooting down and other means.

"Our damages are two aircraft carriers and one cruiser slightly damaged, but their combative power and navigability remain unaffected.

"Forty odd planes have not returned.

"Note: This battle shall be called the Battle of the South Pacific."

"II. The war results scored by Imperial Navy Units in the Solomons area since the Second Battle off the Solomons and immediately before the Battle of the South Pacific, namely between August 25 and October 25, are as follows:

1. Seacraft:
   Sunk: U.S. aircraft carrier Wasp
   3 cruisers
   5 destroyers
   6 submarines
   6 transports
   1 mine sweeper
   Seriously Damaged:
   1 battleship
   1 aircraft carrier
   1 cruiser
   1 submarine
   2 transports
   1 mine sweeper
   More or less seriously damaged:
   1 aircraft carrier
2. Aircraft:
   Shot down: 403.
   Destroyed on the ground: 97.
   Besides, serious damage was inflicted on 19 large-size B-17 type bombers of the enemy.

Our damage:
1. Seacraft:
   Sunk: 2 cruisers
   2 destroyers
   1 submarine
   5 transports
   Seriously damaged:
   1 destroyer
   3 transports
   More or less seriously damaged:
   1 cruiser
   2 destroyers
   1 submarine
   2 transports
2 Aircraft:
   Body crashed: 26
   Seriously damaged: 31
   Not yet returned: 78

It is recalled that in the first Battle off the Solomons which started August 7, the mighty Japanese Naval Forces demonstrated their invincible power by sinking a total of 25 American and British warships and 10 transports and shooting down 58 enemy planes as against slight damage to two Japanese cruisers and the loss of 21 planes which crashed into their objectives as human-piloted bombs.

In that battle, which was described as "eclipsing in magnitude all previous engagements in the War of Greater East Asia," the enemy lost 13 cruisers, nine destroyers three submarines and 10 transports, while one cruiser, three destroyers and one transport was heavily damaged.

Enemy warships sunk included one American A-Class cruiser of the Wichita type, which was listed as a flagship, five American A-Class cruisers of the Astoria type, among which was another flagship, two British A-Class cruisers of the Australia type, one British A-Class cruiser of an unconfirmed type, one British B-Class cruiser of the Achilles type, one American B-Class cruiser of the Omaha type, two B-Class cruisers of an unconfirmed type, nine torpedo-destroyers and three submarines.

In addition, the Japanese Forces seriously damaged one enemy A-Class cruiser of an unconfirmed type, three torpedo-destroyers and one transport. Planes shot down included 49 fighters and nine fighter-bombers.

As the result of the above battle, the Japanese Navy won complete supremacy over the waters in that area, and, as one observer pointed out, completely isolated Australia which became the "Orphan of the Pacific."

Just as the Allied Powers had begun to recover from the shock of the news of the Battle off the Solomons, the Imperial Headquarters announced on August 27 the spectacular results of the Second Battle off the Solomons.

The terse, dramatic announcement read:

"Japanese Navy Units operating in the Solomon Islands area caught up with a reinforced American fleet on the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24 and without delay caused their Air Units to attack the enemy by surprise. The result was that the enemy was dealt heavy losses and was repulsed from the sea. The new war results as they stand today are as follows:

"A large American aircraft carrier of a new type was seriously damaged, a medium-sized American aircraft carrier more or less seriously damaged, and an American battleship of the Pennsylvania type more or less seriously damaged. In this battle, Japanese damage consisted of one small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and one torpedo-destroyer sunk."

HSINMIN GROUP STUDIES DUTIES OF NORTH CHINA

Third Convention in Peking Attended by Wang Ching-wei, Other Leaders

STAND FIRM WITH JAPAN

Sharing of Responsibility of Winning War, Other Vital Points Stressed

Domei

PEKING, October 27.—For the purpose of discussing effective measures for the completion of the wartime structure of North China to contribute to the cause of the War of Greater East Asia, the third national convention of the Hsinmin Society opened here at 10 a.m. today attended by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking and six other leading members of the Chinese National Government.

Delegates numbering 120 representing the four provinces of North China, Tientsin, Peking and Tsingtao and other parts of China attended the convention.

Among the visitors were General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, Hisaichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company, as well as German, Italian and Spanish diplomats.

Delegates Give Speeches

Following the opening ceremony, Wang I-tang, President of the Hsinmin Society, and Wang Ching-wei addressed the gathering. General Okamura, representing the guests, delivered a congratulatory speech emphasizing the determination of "fighting Japan."

During the first day of the five-day convention, the Hsinmin Society dispatched the following telegraphic message to Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, General Shunroku Hata, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in China and Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China waters.

"We should like to congratulate Your Excellency upon your brilliant military accomplishments in the far-flung frontiers under the Gracious Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. Under the present juncture, when the Axis Powers are attaining unprecedented successes, the Convention sincerely pledges to exert its utmost toward the realization by Japan, China's closest ally, of final victory in the current war."

Must Share Responsibility

In the address delivered by Wang I-tang, head of the Hsinmin Society and concurrently Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, he stressed that North China must share the responsibility of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end and by building itself into a "larder" of Japan and of the Continent.

Mr. Wang also stated that North China has now been firmly reconstructed with the aid of Japan and it now forms the nerve center of economic cooperation between China and Manchoukuo and that it is at the same time the first defense line against Communism.

He also urged members of the Hsinmin Society to do their bit for the construction of a new order in East Asia by exerting every effort to stamp out Communism in China.

(Continued on Page 2)

Air Raids on Bases in India Serve To Bolster Anti-British Movement

Arab Radio Station Avers Indians Have Welcomed News of Attack; Anglo-American Propaganda Of Recapturing Burma Is Ridiculed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 27.—The recently carried-out Japanese air raids against British air bases in India have served to intensify the National Congress Party's anti-British movement, and together with the imminent fall of Stalingrad, they have stimulated the people of West Asia to greater activity against the British and for independence, according to a secret broadcast from an Arabian station intercepted here today.

The Arabian station declared that because the Japanese have finally begun an actual movement in India, Britain feels that the time is ripe to brand Japan as the aggressor against India. "But," said the broadcast, "the people of India know fully well that the only invaders of India are the British and the Americans, and have welcomed the news of the recent air raids from the bottom of their hearts."

That severe anti-British riots flared in Dacca on the day of the raid verifies this sentiment, it asserted. "The imminence of the fall of Stalingrad and the Japanese blows dealt to Anglo-American strength in India are important factors in driving forward the anti-British movement in India. Not only that but the people of West Asia have been given a powerful stimulant in their movement for independence and anti-Britishism," said the broadcast.

"We greet the Japanese bombings with great joy," concluded the broadcast, "because it is the final blow at the moribund British Empire."

Significant Raids

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 26.—Great significance is attached to the air raids carried out by the Imperial Army air force on enemy bases in the eastern part of India on October 25, the first in India since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The attack was a reply to America and Britain which have been endeavoring to have the people of the Allies to believe them in their talk of making a counter-thrust at Japan in Burma.

After the air attack of October 25 there will be few people of the opinion that America and Britain have the power for counter-attacking Japan in Burma and elsewhere where it has got a foothold.

It will be interesting to trace the origin of the American and British talk of an offensive against Japan in Burma. It was born out of the desire on the part of America and Britain to keep the world in the dark as to the ignonimous defeats which have been suffered by their armed forces on the war fronts in the western Pacific, Europe, and Africa.

An example of the sort of talk about an offensive against Japan in Burma was furnished by a report sent out from the New Delhi broadcasting station on October 21. The report was to the following effect:

"The end of the rainy season in India will see the Allied forces discarding the attitude of passive resistance and carrying the battle into Burma. There is every reason to expect that by the spring of next year at the latest the Japanese Forces will be driven out of the whole of Burma."

Cause for Fear

The full meaning of this broadcast will be seen if it is remembered that the rainy season, now on in India, may, as the British authorities in India fear, prove a critical period in the defense of that country.

In the background of all this talk of an Allied thrust against Ja-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. PRESIDENT RAPIDLY LOSING HIS POPULARITY

Roosevelt Says Administration, Congress, Press Are Non-Cooperative Factions

WAR STRUCTURE WANTED

Fundamental National Policy Is Expected to Remain Unchanged

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—President Roosevelt's popularity is markedly on the wane, with Congress, the press and even his government voicing dissentient views against his policy. Despite this, however, the domestic structure of the United States will be reorganized on a war footing, although with a multitude of difficulties and with a protracted delay. This fundamental national policy of the United States will remain unchanged no matter whether Roosevelt loses in the next Presidential election and no matter who succeeds him. That is the summary of the following report:

Anything but favorable or encouraging to the Roosevelt Administration is the general situation surrounding the Congressional election to be held early next month, when one-third of the Senators and all the Congressmen will be re-elected.

Since election, rather than Congress, forms the basis of American politics, the forthcoming Congressional election is a matter of concern to Japan.

The current domestic situation in America is summed up by the lack of internal unity and the falling off the Roosevelt Administration's popularity. How far will this setup be reflected in the impending election?

Back from his recent two-week trip of inspection incognito of several dozen munitions factories and army barracks scattered over an extended area of 8,700 miles, President Roosevelt recently made another of his enlivening and boastful statements in his conference with the press.

Referring with satisfaction to what he found to be strong war-consciousness on the part of the nation, President Roosevelt went on to assure his hearers in boastful terms that his munitions production plan commanded prospects of realization to the extent of 94 or 95 per cent.

Three Factions Attacked

Then followed his dismal revelation. As against this strong national solidarity, he said, there are in Washington three non-cooperative factions. They are Congress, the press and the Administration. Bitterly criticizing these factions, he declared:

"Congress is throwing obstacles in the way of legislations required for the conduct of the war; newspapermen and radio commentators in Washington are spreading cannard; an increasing number of Government servants are openly giving out falsehoods as though they were facts. For instances, a great many government officials have been stirring up rumors that the actual munitions production is behind schedule and that America faces the danger of losing the war."

From Roosevelt's own standpoint, it is imperative that politics, economy and every other phase of national activity be reorganized on a war basis speedily and to the highest degree in order for America to turn the tide of the war, especially of the War of Greater East

(Continued on Page 2)

ANTI-BRITISH DRIVE FLARES UP IN EGYPT

State of Siege Proclaimed As Demonstrations Border On Riots

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 26.—The anti-British movement in Egypt has begun to flare up anew in concert with the tense war situation in North Africa consequent upon the recent offensive started by the British forces in the El Alamein sector, it was reported here from Cairo. Demonstrations bordering on riots have been reported since several days ago.

A Cairo dispatch reports that Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha, known for his pro-British inclination, today issued a law proclaiming a state of siege over the whole country of Egypt, strictly prohibiting the staging of any sort of popular demonstration and the releasing of propaganda against the Allied nations. The Premier declared that those violating the law would be shot by armed policemen.

Meanwhile, it was warned that the international train service from Ankara to Alexandria has been stopped since October 23, suggesting that a tense situation prevails in Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

British Drive Will Fail

Domei

ROME, October 26.—Commenting on the offensive by the British

(Continued on Page 2)

AIR HEADQUARTERS OF NAVY BOLSTERED

Reorganization Is Announced; Will Further Increase Fighting Power

Reform of the Naval Aviation Headquarters will be announced in the Official Gazette today, to go into effect on November 1.

The measure will strengthen the headquarters in a manner which will permit it to carry out measures for increasing further the efficiency of the air arm of the Imperial Navy whose prowess has been demonstrated in a striking manner in the War of Greater East Asia.

The reform of the headquarters, coming on the heels of the reorganization of the Army Aviation Headquarters which was announced on September 1, will mark the completion of the work of making Japan's air force unequalled in efficiency in the world.

Two motives prompted the Government to decide to reform the Naval Aviation Headquarters. The one was to bring about a phenomenal expansion in the nation's productive power. The other was to strengthen the air arm of the Imperial Navy.

Under the reform plan the headquarters will be divided into seven departments, general affairs, accounts, education, the first, second, third, and fourth departments.

The headquarters had four departments, general affairs, education, technical, and supply, under the old arrangement.

PRESIDENT OF U.S. LOSING POPULARITY

(Continued From Page 1)

Asia. To oppose or make a cool-headed criticism of the Roosevelt policies or to acquaint the nation with hard facts in order to arouse national determination is, to Roosevelt's mind, treason. It is with this line of reasoning that Roosevelt stigmatizes Congress, the press and the Administration as non-cooperative factions.

Usually, press conferences at the White House are permeated with a jovial atmosphere with a mingling of harmless jokes. To this general rule the conference under reference was a conspicuous exception. It was a chilly affair, with none of the newspapermen present, numbering over 100, cracking a joke. Instead many of them sneaked out, while the President was still speaking, much to his disgust.

This serio-comedy is a miniature of the domestic situation in America today.

An irony of fate it is that Roosevelt, the self-appointed exponent and defender of democracy, should be compelled to turn the biggest dictator in the world.

This anomaly, along with the waning of the Roosevelt Administration's popularity, presents an honest picture of America today.

Roosevelt's attitude in shelving his responsibility for the successive reverses and insisting on cooperation on the part of the people is something which is not quite comprehensible to Congress, the press and the Administration—the three non-cooperative factions.

A glaring discrepancy is noticed between Roosevelt's latest pronouncement and the utterances of responsible government officials and experts, who hold that national determination must be redoubled and trebled if the tide of fortune is to be turned and that the Government must take a more positive leadership.

Roosevelt Slipping

Now to revert to the impending Congressional election. Will this anti-Roosevelt sentiment bring about a reversal of the present balance of power between the Democrats and the Republicans? Or will the Republicans be unable to go beyond closing in on the Democrats? It is hard to predict. It is the concensus of opinion in political and publicists' circles, however, that the Republicans' star will rise considerably. Let the latest returns by the Gallup Poll speak for themselves. These returns make a descending scale in the degree of Roosevelt's popularity. Eighty-four per cent of the American nation were pro-Roosevelt immediately after the debacle at Hawaii; the figure went down to 78 per cent early in August; in September it dropped further to 70 per cent.

It is to be assumed that the Roosevelt Administration will find it more and more difficult to manipulate Congress.

But it would be rash to conclude from the foregoing that there is a portent of the domestic collapse of the United States. America is about to set its first step forward toward reorganizing its domestic setup on a war basis. It is true that this attempt at a shift from democratic government to despotic rule, from free economy to controlled economy is beset with innumerable difficulties at the commencement. However, whether America can effect a wholesale reorganization of the domestic structure that will ensure the prosecution of this war will depend entirely on the progress of the war situation. Among other things, the following points must not be lost sight of:

1. America is bound to encounter tremendous difficulties in attaining a perfect wartime domestic setup.

2. But a survey of the utterances of American politicians indicates that none of them think that present democratic government and free economy will do. Although sentimentally opposed to the Government's policy for controlled economy and despotic rule, they have as yet hit upon no feasible alternatives. For instance, Roosevelt's one expression "We are in wartime" silenced the Congressional criticism against the anti-inflation law which has been thrust upon with such authority.

No matter how far Roosevelt's popularity goes down, the present trend toward a wartime revamping will never die down. Even if Roosevelt fails to be elected to a fourth term in the next Presidential election, and no matter who the next President may be, the general situation will remain unchanged. This must be borne carefully in mind lest we should commit a blunder.

3. For all her efforts, America cannot be expected to attain wartime revamping in the shot span of a year or two. That is the very reason why America herself expects the current struggle to become protracted.

Wu Assumes Office

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 27.—Wu Lan-chi, the newly-appointed director of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau, has been sworn into office.

Hsinmin Society Cables Messages of Gratitude To Hitler and Mussolini

Domei

PEKING, October 27.—At the opening of its third general meeting, the Hsinmin Society today dispatched messages to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, thanking them for their able leadership in efforts to crush Communism and Anglo-American imperialism.

HSINMIN SOCIETY HOLDS CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page 1)

to increase agricultural produce, and to stabilize further the living of the people, emphasizing at the same time the importance of both the spiritual and material enhancement of the people.

In his address, Yin Tung, Vice-chairman of the Society, said the objectives of the convention were to provide positive guidance and coordinate constructive efforts in North China.

He stated that the Hsinmin Society, supported by Japan, has made every effort to construct a new North China and has itself made remarkable progress. He added that the Society has enhanced the new national movement and has decided upon the reorganization of the national system.

Three Moves Explained

Yu Chi-chieh, director-general of the Society, declared that the Hsinmin Society will strive to complete a new national mobilization structure in North China through three movements pursued by the Society's branches, affiliated bodies and youths' associations, respectively.

He explained that the Hsinmin Society's branches will be established in different areas to organize the people in North China in every professional field.

The affiliated bodies will be reorganized in four classes, namely occupational, cultural, religious and trade, while the youths' associations will be newly-organized, Mr. Yu explained.

The three separate movements, after a period of training, will complete a new wartime structure.

Six other points to be emphasized in the Hsinmin Society's campaign also were disclosed by Mr. Yu. They are:

Firstly, the Hsinmin Society is historically bound to lead the Chinese people toward the creation of new North China.

Secondly, the Hsinmin Society must be the leading body in the national structure of North China.

Thirdly, the Society is bound to lead the people in eradicating the remaining influence of Communism, Anglo-American liberalism and feudalism which still are lingering in North China to obstruct the reconstruction work.

Fourthly, the Society will endeavor to promote Chinese national consciousness.

Fifthly, the Society will endeavor to foster a new Chinese civilization through renovating North China's political and economic systems.

Sixthly, the Society will further consolidate the wartime structure of North China for the purpose of contributing to the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

A five-point platform reaffirming the determination of the Society to dedicate itself to the establishment of lasting peace in Greater East Asia in close cooperation with Japan, was unanimously adopted at the initial session today.

The program adopted provides:

1. Utmost efforts will be made to enhance the spirit of the Society, which aims at the regeneration of China.

2. The Society will intensify measures to secure peace and eradicate Communism, thereby consolidating the spiritual basis of action.

3. The Society will strive to perfect the national structure of new-born China.

4. Stress will be laid on the realization of unity among the East Asiatic races.

5. Through the attainment of the above four points, the Society will help in the construction of a new world order.

SEE NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT

Party Here to Study From Manchoukuo

A party of 26 members of the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo in charge of neighborhood unit activities, which arrived in Tokyo Monday, visited the Tokyo Municipal Office on Tuesday and heard detailed explanations about the neighborhood unit system in Tokyo.

The party later visited the Manchoukuo Embassy.

The group is scheduled to visit the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines today and spend October 29 at Nikko before leaving for the Kansai on October 30.

AIR RAIDS ON INDIA AID INDEPENDENCE

(Continued From Page 1)

pan in Burma and elsewhere is the military council which is going on in New Delhi, attended by such Allied military leaders as General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the American forces in China, and General Lo Cho-ying, Commander of the 19th army corps of Chungking.

As will be seen from the air raids of October 25, the enemy air force is active in a measure along the border of India and Burma.

The question arises whether America and Britain are seriously thinking of attacking Japan in Burma. They are talking as though an offensive against Japan in Burma would save them from death. It is strange that they should be letting the world know about the plan which should be kept a strict secret if it is to stand any chance of success.

Another strange thing is that they should be definite about the time in which to drive Japan out of Burma.

When all this is considered, it will not be difficult to understand that the offensive against Japan in Burma is a product of an inflamed imagination as the second front against Japan in Asia is.

There are several reasons by which military observers consider an Allied successful offensive against Japan in Burma an impossibility.

Weak British Forces

In the first place it is militarily impossible to dislodge Japan from Burma. To see this is to look at the strength of the British forces in India. According to the latest report, the Indian army is from 300,000 to 400,000 men strong. In the past this force has been on duty on the eastern Assam frontier, in the southern part of the area of Madras, and on the northwestern frontier. If this arrangement is in effect, it will easily be seen what strength can be assigned for duty on the eastern Assam frontier. The forces on this frontier may be increased when the rainy season is at an end. But by no stretch of the imagination can it be considered that these forces could give a good account of themselves in a fight with the Imperial Forces in Burma.

In the second place there is considerable difficulty in bolstering the strength of the forces on duty on the eastern Assam frontier with forces from the southern part of the Madras area. The commander of the British fleet in Indian waters is the authority for the statement that not a single troop can be transferred from the Madras area to the eastern Assam frontier without further weakening the defense of the coast of India which is already in a sorry state with the command of the sea around India in Japanese hands.

If the forces on the eastern Assam frontier are to be reinforced without endangering the defense of India in any serious way it will be from the military base of Quetta in Baluchistan. This area is surrounded on three sides by high mountains which form an extension of the Himalayas. The only way for a hostile army to enter India at this area is by shaping a course amidst Mount Baikal and two other peaks on the border of Afghanistan. There is the Durant line of fortifications defending this entrance to India.

Soviets Feared

Now the British authorities cannot neglect the defense of this entrance to India, as there is a danger of the Soviet Union invading India at this point at any moment although it is fighting on the side of the Allies today. So the possibility may be excluded of the forces on duty on the eastern Assam frontier being reinforced with troops from the forces guarding the northwestern frontier of India. The disturbances in Iran and Iraq, the position of Turkey which is expected to make clear its attitude toward the war shortly, the increased activity of the Red Shirt Party and the uprisings of the Batang race in the districts on the northwestern border of India make any weakening of the defense of this part of India unthinkable for the British Indian authorities.

Granting that the British Indian authorities have managed to increase the strength of the forces stationed along the eastern Assam frontier, from which an attempt, if any, to invade Burma must be made, one need not be a military expert to see that such an attempt will be a failure. The main body of these forces consist of men who are the remnants of the army which was defeated by the Imperial Forces in actions in Malaya and Burma. The fighting spirit is the least thing these men are expected to be possessed of.

It is possible to imagine that American-British mechanized units or troops of the army of Chungking might lead an attack on Japan in Burma. People who know what the American or British soldier is capable of doing are positive that American and British troops will not be at the head of an army except when the army is in retreat.

Enough has been said to show that an Allied offensive against Japan in Burma is inpracticable. Why, then, do America and Britain persist in talking of an attack on Burma? The chief reason is that they think that by this talk they can divert the attention of the people of India from the situation which is unfolding amidst them.

Another reason is that America and Britain wish to show to the people of India that in spite of the defeats they have suffered in the War of Greater East Asia they still have the power for harassing Japan.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, October 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Hsinmin Society-Kuomintang Cooperation

ASAHI—It is of great significance that Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government at Nanking, will attend the united meeting of the Hsinmin Society held in Peking from October 27. His presence will serve to adjust the relationships between the legitimate Kuomintang and the Hsinmin Society and will afford an opportunity to strengthen their joint advance. The Hsinmin Society was created toward the end of 1937, not long after the outbreak of the China Affair, as an outer body of the North China Temporary government. Considering the situation at that time, it was not unnatural that the Society's open objective was to completely eliminate the Kuomintang from North China, and that its watchword was to keep the Kuomintang out of North China.

That the National Government returned to Nanking, and that the North China Temporary government was voluntarily dissolved and the North China Political Committee established was the result of the recognition of North China's special characteristics. The Hsinmin Society, too, has progressed along lines compatible with these special characteristics. It is needless to say that the operations of the Hsinmin Society, especially after its reorganization in 1940, have been in step with the way pointed out by the National Government. It has carried out principles for the uplifting of the new people's spirit, manifestation of the kingly way, prosecution of anti-Communism, establishment of peace, advancement of industry, reforms in national living and the construction of Greater East Asia.

The fundamental spirit of the Hsinmin Society can also be seen to conform to the National Government's leadership by the fact that the principles of the movement of the East Asia Federation are scheduled to be strongly taken up in the ideological field at the coming meeting. Concrete ideas regarding national movements were discussed at the recent Tokyo conference of the Asia Development bodies of Japan, China, and Manchoukuo. That the joint advance of the Kuomintang and the Hsinmin Society will be facilitated by the presence of Mr. Wang at the coming meeting can be regarded as an advance in the Asia Development Movement. At the same time, we wish to emphasize that the cooperation of the two bodies will not cause any contradictions to arise in North China's special characteristics.

Another Enemy Machination Frustrated

ASAHI—The British forces, driven out of Malaya and Burma, have been attempting to rehabilitate their air strength in India with American aid. Falling back on their bases around the Burma border, the British air forces have appeared over our occupied area frequently. The Imperial Forces, in order to avoid damage to the general populace of India, have been maintaining a patient attitude. In view of the increasing tenacity of the enemy's infestations from the air, the Imperial Forces rose resolutely. Our Army Air Forces on October 25 effected a grand-scale raid on the enemy's bases at Tinsukia and Chittagong and shot down, destroyed and damaged over 40 enemy craft—brilliant war results.

Following Britain's decisive defeat on the East Asian front, the North African front is about to be trampled underfoot by the combined German-Italian forces, while the second front question is utterly incapable of solution. Britain literally faces the wall.

For this reason, Britain has strengthened its air force in India with American aid and, by the so-called American-British-Chungking joint operations, has been attempting a recapture of Burma in order to enhance morale in the Allied camp. The recent blind bombings by Britain are no doubt part of this scheme. Such infestations are crushed in an instant once our Wild Eagles flap their wings.

No doubt, Britain, in order to find a way out of its desparate situation, will repeat similar futile tactics, but our iron defenses on the front are absolutely proof against any enemy infestations.

Prefectural Chiefs To Hold Conference For Second Time Here

A two-day conference of prefectural governors, the second since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, will be convoked on November 13. The matters to come up for discussion at the meeting, which will not be a regular one, will be confined to problems dealing with construction in the Southern Regions, stabilization of the people's life, and consolidation of the mier Hideki Tojo, and other State Ministers will speak at the first day session.

AMENDED BILL PASSED ON CONSCRIPTION IN U.S.

Senate Approves Document for Full-Year Training Despite Opposition

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 26.—In defiance of President Roosevelt's as well as military authorities' opposition, the United States Senate approved by a vote of 39 to 3 the amended bill of conscription to the effect that conscripts of 18 and 19 years of age be trained for more than one year in the United States prior to their dispatch to foreign lands, it was reported from Washington. The approved bill was again referred to the Lower House, most of whose members are away from Washington due to the election to be held a week later. Therefore, the report added, the amended bill will not become a law before the ending of the election.

Anti-British Drive Flares Up in Egypt

(Continued From Page 1)

Eighth Army on the Egyptian front, Italian political circles declared that the frantic attempts made by the British in North Africa to cover up the unfavorable war situation in Europe for Britain will in the end result in utter failure.

With the Allied landing operations in the European Continent having resulted in a complete fiasco and the bombing on Germany also having proved to be farce, the British must have launched their new offensive in a desperate attempt to turn the general tide of war, these circles asserted.

However, as the positions of the Axis forces are strong and strategic, Britain's plans are seen as empty dreams.

Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery, who has achieved some success in the first period following the exit of the defeated General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie, seems to be intent on recapturing Libya. However, his attempt will also be proven futile as is the case with all British moves, the same observers contend.

"The bombing of Italian cities by the Royal Air Force after flying over Swiss territory in disregard of the neutrality of that country is a manifestation of the flagrant lawlessness of the British who resort to any sort of measure to attain their aims, they concluded.

STUDENT LABOR SERVICE

Hsinking Officials Making Arrangements to Use Youths

Domei

HSINKING, October 27.—A students' labor service system is being contemplated by the Home Department in parallel with the recently enacted regulations for young men's labor service which will come into force from the first of next year, it was learned today.

It is understood that the Home Department is making arrangements to promulgate the regulations within this year.

Tang Assumes New Post

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, October 27.—Tang Hui-min, newly appointed director of the Reconstruction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, assumed his new post recently.

KAWANA Hotel TEL. ITO 358-9

EXTRALITY DECISION SCORED BY CHINESE

Abandoning of Rights Already Lost Seen as Fraudulent Move To Forestall Peace

By CHOU LUNG-HSIANG
Chinese Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

(Continued From Yesterday)

Why then should Britain and the United States now decide to abolish their extra-territorial rights? An answer is easily forthcoming if we would but study the situation in East Asia at the present moment. For the Anglo-American decision to abolish extrality is but lip-service, a fraudulent act.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 last, the aggressive influence of Britain and the United States in East Asia has been dealt a death blow. As a result of the successive victories of our friendly Ally, Japan, in the South Seas regions, not only have the bases for the aggression of East Asia held by the Anglo-American imperialists been lost following the capitulation of their colonies in the Pacific, but their aggressive influence in China has also been uprooted. Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government announced publicly that the British and American consular authorities in China no longer hold the power to continue the exercise of their duties. For this reason, Anglo-American interests in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and Hankow have been completely placed under the control of the National Government and the Japanese military authorities.

With reference to the situation in East Asia, it is clear that as a result of the unprecedented successes of our friendly Ally, Japan, the foundations have been firmly laid for the co-existence and co-prosperity of the peoples of East Asia, while the work for the emancipation of East Asia has reached a stage where success is assured. The formation of the East Asiatic Axis and the progress of the reconstruction of East Asia have restored this part of the world to their rightful owners.

The repeated reverses in the War of Greater East Asia suffered by the Anglo-American powers have no doubt aroused the despair of the Chungking regime, and failing to consolidate the latter's confidence through military successes, Britain and the United States cannot but resort to means of trickery and persuasion to entice Chungking into prolonging its policy of armed resistance, thereby to postpone the immediate realization of nation-wide peace in China so that our people may continue to be sacrificed on their behalf.

Let us not fail to recognize fully the harassed position of Britain and the United States in this War. At the same time, let us also take cognizance of the fact that the Anglo-American powers are merely treating Chungking as a colony.

We must firmly believe that our only way to salvation lies in the success in the War for the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples. Anglo-American colonialism has reached its dying stage, and all their unequal treaties and their unilateral enjoyment of extra-territorial rights in East Asia will exist no more. The mission of the times which we carry on our shoulders is the ousting of Anglo-American colonial influence from East Asia, and the prevention of its revival. For the future of both China and East Asia, it is incumbent on the Chinese people to shoulder this responsibility, and to exert their efforts for the realization of nation-wide peace, thence for the victory of the war for the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples.

In the Konoye Declaration, our friendly Ally, Japan, has already indicated her determination to abolish extra-territorial rights in China. In the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between China and Japan, definite provisions were included to this effect. This is an unequivocal and sincere manifestation. It is therefore necessary for us to share with our friendly Ally all comforts as well as hardships, and with the spirit of being courageous, progressive, enduring and persevering, assist in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. With our present hardships we shall win our future comforts. In this way, Anglo-American colonialism shall be permanently uprooted, and extra-territorial rights, unequal as their application is, shall truly be abolished. The East Asiatic peoples shall then be emancipated, our people shall win liberty, and China shall be rejuvenated.

Prince Kuni Returns After Rendering Service In Southern Regions

After rendering distinguished service in the Southern Regions as the head of a naval flying unit, His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Asaakira Kuni returned to the capital on Tuesday, reports Domei.

EXPENDITURES CUT BY 124,000,000 YEN

Effected Through Simplification of Administration Outside Japan Proper

By simplification of administration, the Government will reduce expenditures outside of Japan Proper by ¥124,000,000, it was announced at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday.

Following the reduction of expenditures in Japan Proper by ¥514,000,000 at the Cabinet meeting held on September 29, the Government had been considering reduction for Chosen, Taiwan and other sections and had been carrying on conferences with the Finance Ministry and other authorities concerned.

Adding the ¥124,000,000 reduction to the ¥817,000,000 slash approved for general and special accounts at the September 29 Cabinet meeting, the total reduction effected for the present fiscal year amounts to ¥942,000,000 yen. Out of this amount, the net reduction, after overlapping accounts are taken into account, is marked at ¥612,000,000. Taking into account the net reduction of ¥514,000,000 approved at the September 29 Cabinet meeting the present net reduction then will be ¥98,000,000.

The Cabinet announcement reads: "Concerning the reduction of special accounts of districts outside of Japan Proper for the fiscal year of 1942.

"The following chart indicates the savings, and reductions and carry-overs or deferments in the sinking funds for National Bonds, bonds and other accounts effected for the Kwantung Bureau, Government-General of Chosen, Chosen Railways Supplies Fund, Chosen National Life Insurance, Taiwan Government-General, Taiwan Rice Transfer Management, Taiwan National Railways Supplies Fund, Karafuto Government, and the South Seas.

	reductions (1.000)	carry-overs or deferments (1.000)	total (1.000)
Kwantung Bureau	4.053	812	4.865
Chosen Gov't-Gen.	38.362	15.530	53.943
Taiwan Gov't-Gen.	13.726	11.880	25.606
Karafuto Gov't.	8.151	1.975	10.127
South Seas Gov't.	878	1.121	2.000
Others	6.550	21.848	28.398
Total	71.722	53.218	124.940

F. I. C. FIRMS REGISTERED

All Retailers Make Report to Trade Association

Domei

SAIGON, October 27.—The French Indo-China Government recently issued an order requiring all retailers within the country irrespective of nationality to register with the newly established Home Trade Association by October 25, it was learned here today.

It was disclosed that 48 Japanese commercial houses within French Indo-China completed the required registration by the fixed date.

The foregoing registration is not applicable to restaurants and similar businesses.

KYOJIN NINE LEADING IN PRO BALL LEAGUE

Nagatoshi of Rikkyo Wins Batting Honors of University Big Six

Continuing their winning ways, the Tokyo Kyojin maintained their lead in the Nippon Professional Baseball League play. With the fall season scheduled to wind up in November, the Kyojin are rated a good chance of finishing the fall season where they left off this summer, the Champions.

Tuesday, the Kyojin shut-out the tail-ender, Yamato, 1—0 for their 17th victory of the season against one draw and eight defeats. The victory left the Kyojin a full three games ahead of their nearest rivals, Taiyo.

Meanwhile, the Taiyo dulplicated Kyojin's feat by taking Hankyu into camp, 1 to 0. Other results of the day were, Nagoya 2, Asahi 1, and Nankai 3, Hanshin 0.

The standings now show Kyojin leading the loop with an even .500 average, Taiyo and Asahi, second and third, with Hankyu and Nagoya tied for third spot and Nankai Yamamoto bringing up the rear.

Following three days for traveling, games will be resumed Sunday, simultaneously at the Korakuen stadium, and the Koshien stadium, near Osaka.

Nagatoshi Wins Honors

Nagatoshi, husky back-stop of Rikkyo university, copped the batting honors of the Tokyo University Big Six Baseball League's fall season which was brought to a close Sunday.

According to the official figures just released by the League, Nagatoshi ended the season with an even .500 average, slashing out 8 hits in 16 times at bat. Besides scoring eight times, the newly-crowned swatster, batted in 10 runs to lead also in this department.

Hurler Yoshimura, Waseda's one-man pitching staff, finished a close second, connecting for five safeties in 13 times at bat.

The only other batters to finish above the .300 charmed circle were, Tetsuka of Meiji, Yuki of Hosei and Kondo of Waseda.

OFFICIAL BATTING AVERAGES
Big Six Baseball League

	AB	H	RBI	R	PCT.
Nagatoshi, Rikkyo	16	8	10	8	.500
Yoshimura, Waseda	13	5	5	0	.385
Tetsuka, Meiji	16	6	9	0	.375
Yuki, Hosei	19	7	8	3	.368
Kondo, Waseda	19	7	7	2	.313
Sakai, Keio	16	5	6	1	.263
Bettoh, Keio	19	5	7	3	.250
Mori, Waseda	16	4	4	3	.250
Masuyama, Keio	12	3	5	2	.250
Nakamura, Rikkyo	12	3	3	2	.250
Yamamoto, Hosei	20	5	5	1	.250
Sugimoto, Hosei	16	4	4	1	.250
Yamashita, Rikkyo	12	3	3	1	.250
Oshima, Keio	20	5	5	0	.250

STANDINGS
Professional Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost	PCT.
Kyojin	17	1	8	.680
Taiyo	13	3	9	.591
Asahi	13	1	10	.565
Hankyu	11	4	11	.500
Nagoya	12	0	13	.480
Nankai	10	3	12	.455
Hanshin	10	3	12	.455
Yamato	5	3	16	.238

Korakuen Stadium, Tokyo

Nov. 1—Yamato vs. Asashi and Nagoya vs. Hanshin.
" 2—Nagoya vs. Yamato and Hanshin vs. Asahi.
" 3—Hanshin vs. Yamato and Nagoya vs. Asahi.
" 7—Hanshin vs. Nagoya and Kyojin vs. Hankyu.
" 8—Hankyu vs. Nagoya and Kyojin vs. Hanshin.
" 9—Kyojin vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Hankyu.

Koshien Stadium, Osaka

Nov. 1—Nankai vs. Taiyo and Hankyu vs. Kyojin.
" 2—Nankai vs. Kyojin and Hankyu vs. Taiyo.
" 3—Hankyu vs. Nankai and Kyojin vs. Taiyo.
" 7—Nankai vs. Yamato and Taiyo vs. Asahi.
" 8—Yamato vs. Asahi and Taiyo vs. Nankai.
" 9—Taiyo vs. Yamato and Nankai vs. Asahi.

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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

3,500 YOUTHS ARRIVE IN TOKYO FOR MEET

Athletes Pour Into Capital to Participate in Coming Meiji Shrine Games

With a steady stream of athletes pouring into Tokyo from all parts of the Japanese Empire and East Asia to participate in the Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, slated to get under way on October 29, a total of more than 3,500 athletes were reported to have arrived in the capital up to 9:55 a.m. Tuesday.

The first contingent of husky athletes, numbering 430 from Hokkaido and 220 from Aomori, arrived in the capital a little after dawn at 5:51 a.m., followed by the delegation from Akita made up of 290 athletes at 6:54 a.m. At 7:10 a.m. the first group from the Kansai district, composed of 470 from Hyogo, and the Okayama and Kagawa units streamed out of Tokyo station.

Athletes from Shimane reached the capital at 9 a.m. and at 9:55 a.m. more than a thousand young men from Chosen, Yamaguchi and Hiroshima found themselves at the end of their long journey. The athletes went to their respective quarters after their representatives had paid homage in front of the Imperial Palace and at the Yasukuni Shrine. After a day's rest the athletes are scheduled to go through vigorous practice.

Concerning the condition of his athletes, the leader of the Chosen delegation said, "This year we are stressing training rather than skill. We expect to show our best in Rugby, Sumo, and Soccer. Our athletes are maintaining fine discipline and are looking forward to the meet eagerly."

The leader of the Yamaguchi group said, "It seems trite to say so, but we will take part in the meet with absolute faith in victory. We will just fight and fight. That is all I have to say."

The chief of the Hiroshima squad stated. "We will rest today after we pay our respects toward the Imperial Palace and at the Yasukuni Shrine and begin practice from tomorrow. The athletes are looking forward with extreme eagerness and are burning with a deep belief in victory."

Meanwhile, over 55 local athletes as well as a large number of distinguished persons assembled at 9 a.m. at the Naval Museum, Harajuku, to attend a roll call ceremony.

TENNIS PLAYERS PAIRED

Handicapping Also Fixed for Participants in Y.C.A.C. Event

The handicapping and pairings for the autumn men's and ladies' singles handicap at the Y.C. and A.C. have been completed and play is scheduled to start from this coming weekend. The men's section drew an unusually large number of entrants with 33 players participating. All first round matches and bracketed byes must be completed by Tuesday, November 3. The pairings follow:

Men's singles: E. DaSilva -40 vs. Wendblah -5/6, Bouvard -4/6, B. daSilva scratch vs. J. Planas -30, N. Kailin -15.2 vs. Rasmussen -2/6, D. Dentici -30 vs. Rangel -5/6, Picard -15 vs. Rodriguez -4/6, J. Boixo -4/6 vs. G. Agajan -4/6, Haban -3/6 vs. Handge -30, J. daSilva -30 vs. Gordes scratch, Bjergfelt -30.4 vs. G. daSilva -15.4, A. Boixo -50 vs. Harriss -30.2, Weiss -2/6 vs. E. Levedag -15.2, E. Eastlake -15.2 vs. Parsram -3/6, Kaufmann -4/6 vs. Longy -15, Weidemann scratch vs. Gustafsson -5/6, Mosler -15.4 vs. Lord -15.4, Bielous -2/6 vs. A. Agajan -15.

Ladies' singles: Bye Miss Gallois -15.2, Miss Wertheimber -30.2 vs. Miss R. Eymard -.3, Miss H. Lord -15.4 vs. Mrs. Brigel -50, Miss Planas -15.3 vs. Miss Hardvendal -15.1, Mrs. Rasmussen scratch vs. Miss Pischel -.5, Miss Prohaska -30 vs. Mrs. Longy -15.

KEIHIN BODY TO MEET

Will Try to Smooth Traffic Facilities Between Cities

The Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) liaison council which is to hold its inaugural meeting on Wednesday at the Imperial Hotel will devote its efforts toward effecting smooth communication between Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki and improving facilities at the ports in the Keihin area, it was learned today.

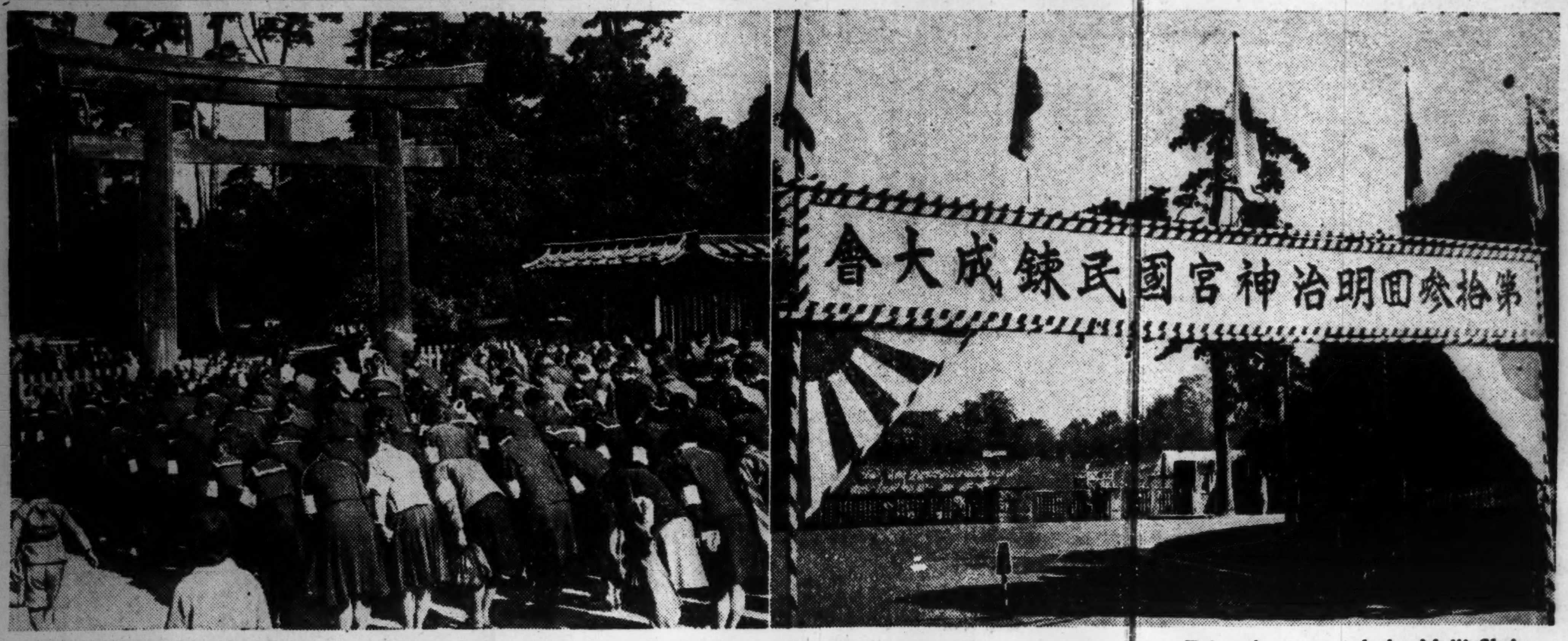
The liaison council was created by the municipal authorities of the three cities in view of the importance of Tokyo and Yokohama as the hub of coastal transportation.

China Tax Chiefs Assume Post

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 27—Ke Weitsang and Chow Ko, who were recently appointed Acting Director and Deputy Director of the Shanghai Area Income Tax Collection office respectively, have assumed their posts.

ATHLETES AWAIT MEIJI SHRINE PHYSICAL TRAINING MEET



Thousands of men and women athletes from every part of Japan as well as Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, Chosen and Taiwan are streaming into the nation's capital to participate in the Meiji Shrine games which are scheduled to open Thursday. In keeping with the times, this year's meet, it is understood, will feature physical fitness and training rather than individual skill. Left: Athletes representing Tokyo bow toward the Meiji Shrine. Right: Entrance to the Meiji Shrine Stadium where the games will be held.

FIGHTING THOUGHT WAR

Total Eclipse of Anglo-American Ideology Seen Prerequisite to Diffusion of Lofty Ideals Of Hakko Ichiu by Writer

(Continued From Yesterday)

The Tsinan Expedition of 1928, too, failed to achieve its objective fully, due to American criticism and the resounding domestic opposition.

Later, at the time of the Versailles and the Washington Conferences, Japanese blind followers of American-British ideas cooperated in the setting up of the machinery of American-British intrigue to strengthen their imperialism and to curb Japan's rise. But the pro-Anglo-American elements in Japan lent themselves to this intrigue and betrayed their own country.

The Washington Conference had as its main business the abrogation of international commitments favorable to Japan, such as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Ishii-Lansing Agreement, etc. By forcing the Four-Power and the Nine Power Pacts and the Naval Treaty on Japan, America and Britain sought to suppress Japan's independence of action in the Pacific and in China and to destroy her national defense strength.

Japan had to see through this hostility and, with inordinate determination, rise in revolt against this American-British diplomatic offensive. But did she? Far from it. Before and after the Japanese Delegation sailed from Yokohama, there was rampancy of violent agitations against the military training given at universities and colleges. Young students, dancing to the American-British flute, turned fifth columnists for these countries. Leaders in the fields on finance, politics and public opinion sang praises of the Washington Conference as if it were a heavenly blessing and, without a knowledge of the draft plans of the Conference, insisted that Japan should lend efforts to the "peaceful enterprise" of America and Britain and purge herself of the stigma as a militarist country.

Two unofficial delegations representing financial and business circles in Japan—one headed by the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa and the other by Takuma Dan—stayed in Washington for the duration of the Conference. They cooperated with the American-British clique in bringing the Conference to success and, therefore, in holding Japan in check. Under such circumstances, the ratio of Japan's 7 to America's and Britain's 10:10 drafted by Japanese Naval experts was simply ignored as a case of professional militarists advocating jingoism. Japan's diplomatic defeat at Washington was due to her defeat in the invisible "thought" war with the offensive of democracy and internationalism of American-British dressing.

Even at the time of the London Naval Conference, the Minseito Cabinet took sides with America and Britain by infringing on Supreme Command.

Allies Courted China

All this while, America and Britain were insinuating themselves into the graces of China by taking up the Tsingtao question and the 21 Demands. Through economic and cultural enterprises they fanned anti-Japanism in China and tried thereby to deal a blow to Japanese influence in China, Manchuria and Mongolia.

And if Japan took self-defensive measures against anti-Japanese agitations in China, she was immediately confronted by America and Britain which hoisted up their stock principles of non-intervention and non-violence. The Nine-Power Treaty was a sentence of defeat on Japan, pure and simple. But the Japanese leaders, dazzled by American-British propaganda, gave up self-defense rights and did no more than continue sending uneffectual protests to China. China, relying on American-British support and seeing through Japan's pusillanimity, showed not the slightest sincerity. There were as many as several hundred issues pending between Japan and China immediately before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

Throughout this long period when Japan had turned an American-British "thought" colony, only the Imperial Japanese Forces, by virtue of the independence of Supreme Command and standing outside the sway of the plutocrats and the political parties, remained completely immune from the pernicious influences of American-British political ideology. Of course, there had been clashes between the Government's subservient diplomatic policy and the independent policies of the Services. In Manchuria and North China where Imperial Forces were stationed, the so-called double diplomacy was being glibly bruited about.

The pro-Anglo-American elements went so far as to denounce the independence of Supreme Command and to advocate the assumption of the Service portfolios by civil officials. Had the independence of Supreme Command been lost, Japan's national independence would have been lost for good. Fortunately, the independence of Supreme Command was maintained. Although the Party Cabinets advocated the abandonment of self-defense rights and public opinion supported this advocacy, the Imperial Forces would not give in.

When Chinese regulars blasted part of the Manchuria Railway, the Kwantung Army immediately struck back. It was quite natural and proper. The explosion at Liutiakow and the rifle shots at the Chinese barracks at Peitaying awakened the Japanese from their hang-over from the wine of American-British brewing.

With the Manchurian Incident as the turning point, the true Japanese who had been oppressed and ridiculed by the pro-Anglo-American elements in the country rose resolutely. Japan's foreign policy took a drastic turn from subservience to America and Britain to independence. This metamorphosis demanded a thoroughgoing reform in domestic structure. Party politics, capitalist economy, individualism, liberalism, egoism, education and culture—all founded on American-British ideology, had of necessity to be liquidated in favor of a domestic reform in consonance with the trends of the times. But the Party Cabinet, poisoned by American-British philosophy, was powerless to effect the needed reform. Naturally enough, the Minseito Cabinet with Baron Kijuro Shidehara as its Foreign Minister collapsed shortly after the outbreak of the Incident. The succeeding Seiyukai Cabinet, unequal to the rising tide of reformist sentiments, was brought down by the May 15 incident. This doomed the fate of Party Cabinets for good.

But still it was impossible to purge the country of the influence of the deep-seated America-British ideology overnights. Clash after clash occurred between the pro-status quo factions and the reformist groups. Commotion was very much in evidence. The May 15 and the February 26 incidents were unavoidable concomitants of the transition.

Many Were Misguided

At the time of the Manchurian Incident there were not few who, still under the influence of American-British sophistry, openly raised opposition to the Incident. But the general trend moved swiftly toward a shift from the subservient to an independent foreign policy, which soon found expression in Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations and her abrogation of the Naval Treaties. A scorched-earth foreign policy was enunciated by the then Foreign Minister, the late Count Yasuya Uchida.

But the independent diplomacy had difficult sailing. The pro-American-British elements took fright at the new departure which they feared would turn the whole world an enemy of Japan. The Uchida diplomacy had to be alleviated by the succeeding Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, who adopted a policy for Sino-Japanese conciliation and rapprochement, to which Foreign Ministers Naotake Sato and Hachiro Arita succeeded. This policy, however, was lost on China, which resorted to duplicity. Not only did Sino-Japanese relations fail to improve, but North China, after a brief period of quiescence, again turned a hotbed of anti-Japanese agitations which bred the China Affair.

When Japan resolutely rose in Manchuria, Germany and Italy followed suit in Europe. The Washington and the Versailles structures were now subjected to the simultaneous revolt of Japan, Germany and Italy.

America and Britain, which held Japan, Germany and Italy in hatred, set up a common front against Japan in cooperation with the Soviet Union, whose dream of a world revolution was shattered by the rise of Japan, Germany and Italy.

When the Soviet movement for the Bolshevization of the world was brought to a standstill by the rise of Japan, Germany and Italy, the Comintern at the seventh International Comintern employed a new strategy—that of cooperating with the liberalist States (with which the Soviets were at loggerheads) and of setting up a common anti-Fascist front. On the basis of this policy, popular front regimes were set up in France and Spain; a coalition of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was realized in China. At the same time, the Soviet Union, after adjusting its relations with the United States, Britain and France, became a member of the League of Nations and created an international popular front against Japan, Germany and Italy.

In order to set up a common defense against this international popular front, the anti-Comintern Pact was concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy. The motive of this Pact, however, was not readily understood. Especially, the pro-American-British factions, blind to the hostility of America, Britain and France, made the strengthening of the Pact difficult.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, there has been an absence of direct opposition to the Affair in Japan, but the moral basis of it was not fully appreciated. This lack of recognition as to the true character of the China Affair made it necessary for the Abe and the Yonai Cabinets to pursue the inconsistent policy of adjusting relations with America and Britain while prosecuting the Affair.

Need for Reform Felt

Only at time of the Konoye Cabinet was a new foreign policy definitely established at last. A real need for a domestic reform was felt. But still the country was not completely purged of the poison of American-British sophistry and no thoroughgoing reform could be effected in any phase of national activity. The Konoye Cabinet was forced to resign due to a divergence of views within the Cabinet in regard to Japanese-American negotiations.

In came the Tojo Cabinet with inordinate determination. War was declared on the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941. A nation-wide revolt against American-British exploitation, pending ever since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, was started at last. Once American-British exploitation is stamped out, the Orient will be completely freed from the yoke of Occidental aggression. In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia is the finale to the national policy of Japan pursued since the Meiji Restoration.

As will be clear from the foregoing, however, American-British aggression was not simply a military aggression. It was an economic aggression, a political aggression, a cultural aggression and, above all, a "thought" aggression. To secure the final eclipse of American- British ideology is the most urgent of all necessities. Unless this is accomplished, the real aims of the War of Greater East Asia cannot be attained. There are still some who assert that, although American-British imperialism must be crushed, their culture must be respected; others who hold that, while America and Britain must be chastised, democracy and internationalism of American-British profession are a theoretical truth; still others—opportunists—who insist that American-British ideology must be permitted to stay as a means to win over the inhabitants of Greater East Asia who have come under the influence of that ideology.

After all, the writer is of the opinion that the success or otherwise of the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia depends solely on whether the war of ideology can be thoroughly and decisively prosecuted.

TWO GERMAN TEAMS WIN HOCKEY MATCHES

Seconds Defeat Yokohama Club, Firsts Trounce Hosei XI At Y.C.A.C. Field

Both the first and second German hockey elevens came through with victories over the weekend at the Y.C. and A.C. field in Negishi, the seconds taking the measure of the Yokohama hockey club by 2 goals to 0 while the first overwhelmed the Hosei varsity eleven by 9 goals to 4.

In the first game on Sunday the game was closely contested throughout with the winner's holding a slight edge over their opponents. They scored a goal in each half, Engel notching the first one and Piper accounting for the second tally late in the second half. The German defense played up well and managed to hold the visitors scoreless for the entire game.

In the second game the German first hockey eleven won their second straight victory by defeating Hosei 9 goals to 4. The visitors from Tokyo were in excellent form and managed to hold the Germans to a close game until late in the second period but finally had to succumb to the superior forward play of the local team. The German front line functioned beautifully with Levedag Pekrun and Dohm being outstanding. Shutte on the left wing also distinguished himself by sending across some strong and accurate centers. Dohm and Levedag Jr. topped the scoring for the winners with three goals each, while Pekrun followed them by scoring two. The visitors opened the scoring but the Germans scored twice in succession to take the lead. Halftime found them leading by 4 goals to 2. The Hosei team made a strong bid for the game by scoring after the interval but their attack stalled and in the closing stages of the game the winners scored at will. Tanaka, the Hosei custodian, played a spectacular game in the nets and saved a number of certain goals.

The Germans were represented by the following players:

Seconds: Messrs Vogt, L. Fachtwam, Hufnagel, Echlerb, Dr. Engel, Mueller, Ackenhausen, Mosler, Sonnenschein, Piper and M. Fachtmann. Referee: Dohm.

Firsts: Messrs Meisinger, Edgar Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Morgenn, Fehlen, Henn, E. Levedag Jr, Pekrun, Dohm, Shutte. Referee: Glombik.

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Big Men of Science

No. 4 Dr. TAKAOKI SASAKI

"Adversity is the school that makes men" is an old saying in Japan and has often been repeated to Japanese young men who are struggling to succeed life in spite of hardship and difficulty. However, it is a school that makes men only of those who are animated with the right spirit. It all depends upon the moral and spiritual condition of the young men to make it a school to mould man or devil.

It is not at all easy for young men blessed with wealth and comfort to work out their destiny according to their high ideals. Easy and comfortable condition of life is enervating, and they have to fight against it to succeed in life or they are liable to be led astray and waste their prime of youth in vile indulgence. From this point of view, we may say that affluence is a school to make man. There are young men who have made men of themselves in the midst of luxury and comfort, and Dr. Takaoki Sasaki is one of them.

Dr. Sasaki, who is 64 years old this year, is the director of the Cancer Research Laboratory of Japan. As a scientist, he is a confirmed research worker, to whom his laboratory is his castle. Here he battles with his subject of research with the microscope as his weapon. Of many important discoveries he has made during the past 30 years, the two outstanding achievements, by which he won the Imperial Academy prizes, are of world significance. In 1940, His Majesty the Emperor honored him by decorating him with a cultural decoration.

Early Life

Born on May 5, 1878, as the son of a well-to-do medical practitioner in Honjo, Tokyo, he was carefully brought up under fortunate circumstances, receiving the first half of his primary school education at the Honjo Primary school. At the age of 12, he was adopted into the family of Dr. Masakichi Sasaki, the son of Dr. Toyo Sasaki, his uncle, who was one of the most distinguished doctors in the capital with his hospital at Surugadai.

Dr. Masakichi Sasaki, foster-father of young Takaoki, was also an able medical scientist, who was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University and further studied in Germany. When he returned from that country, he became a professor at the medical department of the Tokyo Imperial University. In 1895, he resigned his chair of professor and took charge of the hospital his father maintained at Surugadai. It was about that time that he erected a two story structure in the compound of the hospital and established a research laboratory which was destined to become the center of activities for his adopted son to make epoch-making discoveries.

At his new home, young Takaoki Sasaki lived under even more fortunate conditions than he ever did, for his foster-father was wealthy and in a position to afford for his adopted son any amount of education, comfort and luxury as his son cared to have. The boy began to enjoy reading historical books when he was about eight years old and his habit of reading became more and more confirmed as he grew older until by the time he attained the age of 16 the ceiling-high book shelves against the walls of his eight mat room were packed with all kinds of books he had read or wished to read, much to the envy of his friends. While he was attending a primary school near his adopted home in Surugadai, he studied Chinese classics under private teachers. As for foreign languages, he studied the German language from a German teacher who called at his home to give him lessons.

When he was graduated from the primary school, he entered the Doitsu-kyokai, a middle school which made the German language one of the required items of study, because he wished to become a medical scientist. He was graduated from this school with honors in 1895 at the age of 17 and was admitted to the First Higher School without taking any entrance examination because he was recommended to the school by the authorities of the middle school. Throughout his career at the Higher School and the Tokyo Imperial University, he distinguished himself as a student of the highest standing. By the time he entered the medical department of the university, he was fairly proficient in reading original German books and he used to take notes from them instead of from lectures delivered by university professors. He continued to read with avidity and enthusiasm and his collection of books expanded steadily until his room looked more like a public library or a second-hand book store.

After his graduation from the university, he remained in the medical department and continued to study physiological chemistry for two years under Prof. Muneo Kumagawa with the view of specializing in that branch of medical science. It was during this period that he made efforts to perfect the laboratory his father had established in the compound of his hospital for his own use. When the Russo-Japanese War was brought to an end in 1905, he went to Germany to pursue medical science in that country.

Study in Germany

His student life in Germany was quite different from those of other Japanese medical students in that country. Unlike the others, he could follow any branch of medical science he chose and might remain in that country as long as he might wish because he was financed by his father instead of by the government. In this respect, he was an object of envy to his Japanese fellow students. To others, he appeared to be comfortably situated, but in reality such was not the case to young Sasaki because he had an ambition an ideal of his own to realize. Whenever he saw a friend leaving the country for home, after having completed his study abroad, ambitious Sasaki became envious and home sick. He did not wish to remain in Germany for an indefinite length of time because he was then already a married man and a father of two little daughters who were waiting at home for his return.

Spurred by the thought of his dear ones at home, he redoubled his efforts to finish his research work until he fell victim of insomnia. This necessitated him to suspend his work for several months and devote his time to rest and recreation to recuperate. When he was restored to normal condition, he resumed his work and finally completed his researches on asparagine and several other subjects and returned to Japan in April, 1910.

Research

After a rest, he took up his research work at the Sasaki Laboratory at his home in Surugadai to write a thesis, for which, two years later, the Tokyo Imperial University conferred on him a doctorate. The thesis was mostly the result of the researches he conducted while in Germany. On the following year, he complied with the request of the President of the Kyoto Imperial University to fill a chair in the medical science department for three years.

In the fall of 1916, when he resigned his chair of professor at the university upon the expiration of the term, he returned to Tokyo and began his research activities at the Sasaki Laboratory. Many young men in Kyoto, who studied medicine under him came to Tokyo to work in his laboratory, with the result that at a time there were more than 10 young men conducting research work under his guidance.

The earthquake fire of 1923 had a disastrous effect upon the laboratory, destroying all the costly equipment and the records from years of laborious researches Dr. Sasaki had conducted. It so happened that with this terrible incident as a turning point, he decided, fortunately or unfortunately, to abandon chemistro-bacteriology and began to take an interest in the research work on the basis of experimental pathology. He lost his interest in chemistro-bacteriology because all the records of researches he had compiled after years of painstaking labor had been totally destroyed by fire. Moreover he wanted to explore the new course because the course he had been taking had become too popular.

After the holocaust, Dr. Sasaki built in the compound of the hospital a small temporary barrack about 36 by 42 feet in area to house the Sasaki Laboratory.

It was a miserable, flat, wooden structure, but Dr. Sasaki patiently worked in it and published many important treatises. The outstanding discovery he made in this quarter was the one by which he won the second Imperial Academy prize in April, 1924. The permanent Sasaki Laboratory building, which was a four-story iron and concrete structure, was not erected until May, 1938.

Fame Unwanted

Dr. Sasaki is an out and out research worker who holds himself more or less aloof from the affairs of the world. He once told one of his intimate friends of his attitude toward his work and the world as follows: "One cannot be a real research worker if his motive is to become famous. If he succeeds in becoming famous, the people are sure to come to him and ask him to deliver a lecture at this meeting, to write an article for that magazine or become president of this society or that institute, thus constantly preventing him from concentrating on his work. But in this way, scientists are often made to waste much of their time.

"It is necessary for a scientific research worker to be well acquainted with the scientific knowledge of the world at large by reading at least new books and magazines published in Germany, France, Britain and the United States. That requires a considerable amount of time. If he is involved in petty affairs of the community, he will be prevented from reading them. Some people criticize me, alleging that I detest social intercourse or am neglectful of my social obligations, but I have my own mission as a scientist and I cannot afford to spare much time for other affairs. As a matter of fact, I have before me so much work to do that I cannot accomplish them all even if I devote every minute of the rest of my life to them. In the face of this fact, it is only natural that I have become inclined not to look after less important matters. I don't want to neglect my social obligations or be heartless toward others. I am the Director of the Japan Cancer Research Laboratory, but I did not want to be in that position and I never sought it. When the condition of Dr. Mataro Nagayo, Director of the laboratory, became critical, I was at his bedside. He held my hand and whispered to me to be his successor when he was dead and gone. Under the circumstances, I simply had to comply with his request."

Since he was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1903 up to the present time, he has made many important discoveries, and at least two of them are the outstanding achievements, by which he has been recognized by the scientific world at large as one of the leading medical scientists. One of them, by which he won an Imperial Academy prize in 1924, is a discovery of important facts in the matter resulting from the catabolism of bacteria and a discovery of the law governing the composition of amino acid. This was the result of more than 10 years of research made with his assistants. It was accomplished by a chemistro-bacteriological analysis, which was never conceived by any scientist in the world. By the application of the law, he succeeded in artificially making an amino acid, the like of which is not found among natural amino acids.

The second important discovery, for which he won another Imperial Academy prize in June, 1936, is the method of developing a cancer of the liver by feeding animals with certain chemical matters. As the result of many years of experiment, he discovered that his method never fails to grow a cancer of the liver in an animal under his experiment. He accomplished this as the result of a chemistro-pathological experiment. In this connection, he said:

"Since I lost my interest in chemistro-bacteriology, I began my research on the basis of chemistro-pathology. At first, I succeeded in developing on the liver of animal a boil, which I could not think otherwise than the cancer of the liver, but I was not dead sure and I had no courage to publish it outright as my triumph. Under the circumstance, I requested Dr. Mataro Nagayo, Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata and Dr. Yutaka Ima, who were specialists and authorities on cancer, to inspect the outcome of my experiments. I repeated my experiments many times by hypodermic injections and feeding animals for their observation. The results were invariably the same, and after careful examinations those specialists on cancer finally passed their verdicts that it was indisputably cancer of the liver. I, therefore, took courage and finally published it at the meeting of the Tokyo Medical Science Society held in October, 1932."

Before this, Prof. Katsusaburo Yamagiwa and Dr. Koichi Ichikawa had succeeded in growing dermic cancer by rubbing tar into the skin of animals, to the surprise of Western medical scientists, but they could not determine which chemical elements in the tar were responsible for the development of this phenomenon. This problem, therefore, remained unsolved until the British Cancer Research Laboratory discovered it in 1932.

Cancer of Liver

Dr. Sasaki succeeded in growing cancer of the liver by feeding animals with the definite chemical matters he selected for the purpose. Up to this time, no scientist in the East or the West could grow a cancer on the internal organ, but Dr. Sasaki succeeded in finding the method and successfully demonstrated his discovery to the world. It was an epoch-making discovery and the world of science made Dr. Sasaki an object of admiration and regard for his achievement. It was only a matter of course that he won another Imperial Academy prize for this success.

Western scientists marvelled at Dr. Sasakis discovery, but they were reluctant to consider it as worthy of special recognition. In this respect, Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata, professor of pathology at the Tokyo Imperial University, made the following remark: "Dr. Sasaki's discovery is an epoch-making achievement in the history of medical science. All the leading pathologists in Japan recognize it as such and admire him for his accomplishment. But European and American scientists are unable to recognize what is true and right in the proper light because of their racial prejudice. They marvel at his achievement, but they refuse to consider it as worthy of a special mention or prize. Dr. Sasaki is quite satisfied and contented with this triumph against nature, and we, who know his personality and character, know that he is indifferent to what the world thinks about his discovery."

Dr. Sasaki was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy of Japan in January, 1939, and was decorated by His Majesty the Emperor with a cultural decoration. He is the only scientist so far to win the Imperial Academy prize twice. The cultural decoration is awarded only to those who render distinguished service for the elevation of Japanese culture. The system was instituted in 1937.

On January 23 of this year, Dr. Sasaki had the honor of being one of the three lecturers who delivered a lecture before Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress at the annual ceremony for the commencement of book reading at the Imperial Palace. The function was held in the Phoenix Hall, and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood as well as high Court functionaries were all present to hear the lectures. The theme of Dr. Sasaki's lecture was "Biological observation and study of animal in its calm state." The lecture began at 10 a.m., each lecturer devoting half an hour to his theme. After the function, they were invited to refreshments served in a separate hall.

Hobbies

Throughout his life since his school days, Dr. Sasaki cherished a hobby of one kind or another as a part of recreation. While he was in the First Higher School, he indulged in the pastime of reciting dramatic Noh pieces of the Kita school. So deeply was he interested in this refined pastime that he often went to the seashore to recite and cultivate his voice. He also enjoyed the game of goh, Japanese checkers, and became quite accomplished in this amusement, but he abandoned it after he graduated from university in order to concentrate on his research work.

Ever since he was eight or nine years old, Dr. Sasaki was trained in the art of Japanese fencing. By the time he entered the First Higher School he was an accomplished fencer and assumed the part of a leader in the fencing department of physical culture throughout his school career. As a young man, he was of a powerful physical constitution, weighing much more than the average Japanese, and his attack and defense in the art of fencing was spectacular and good to see. Throughout his university career, he also distinguished himself as a champion fencer, but after graduation he dropped it altogether on account of his desire to devote all his time to his profession.

But when he fell a victim to insomnia while in Germany, he temporarily resumed fencing to regain his former robust condition by practicing daily with another Japanese medical student who was an accomplished fencer. For this purpose, he ordered two fencing outfits from Japan. It was during this period that he and his friend staged an inspiring Japanese fencing demonstration at the annual tournament of the Italo-German Fencing Club. The demonstration was unique and inspiring to the Western fencing fans, and they lauded them with frantic cheers. He was admitted as a member of the club and became so proficient in Western style fencing that he won the title of champion fencer.

Japanese Sword

Ever since he was a boy, Dr. Sasaki has been a lover of the Japanese sword and at one time, he had a marvelous collection of old swords. He has always been thorough in the pursuit of pastime as in the pursuit of his research. In studying old Japanese swords, he first collected many books written by prominent sword connoisseurs and carefully read them in order to gain the knowledge to discriminate the merits and demerits of the weapon. As a result, he became a fairly good judge of old swords.

When he was young, the Japanese sword was generally regarded as a thing of the past and a sort of an ornament. It was for this reason that swords which were welded even by famous masters of feudal days could be obtained at prices much lower than the prices sword dealers demand for them nowadays. Young as he was, therefore, he could afford to collect several dozen good old and new blades to amuse himself. He had this collection until he lost it on the occasion of the earthquake of 1923.

The holocaust of 1923 put an end to his hobby of cherishing old Japanese swords, but he began to take a serious interest in the collection of "tsuba" (sword guard). Although he takes a serious interest in a hobby like this, he usually enjoys it all by himself and hardly ever speaks of it to his friends. He has collected several hundreds of them and classified them according to their age and locality in which they were made as well as according to the status of the maker. But written information on this subject is comparatively small and he has some difficulties in classifying some of them.

His interest in the collection of "tsuba" is not a mere matter of hobby, but is a sort of treatment for his chronic insomnia. When he cannot sleep at night, he lies on his back and inspects the sword guards, handling them one after another under the blue light, contemplating their workmanship, their design, their shape and so forth. He finds a keen delight in observing the artistic genius of the maker in this manner until he becomes weary and drops off to sleep.

CHINESE LITERATI HIGHLY PRIZED LUTE

Instrument Was Considered Inseparable Companion of Men of Letters

MUSIC FORMED CHARACTER

In ancient China, the Ch'in, or lute, was the inseparable companion of the Chinese man of letters, and became the symbol of the tasteful pleasures of the literary life and the indispensable ornament of his library, even though the average literati could but rarely find leisure to learn to play it.

In the opinion of the ancient Chinese philosophers, music was not intended to be a pleasure or a diversion from the cares of the world, but a means of perfecting the character of the individual, regulating the administration of the State and manifesting Heaven. With the rise of popular music this traditional aspect of music centered on the ch'in or lute and developed under the influence of Taoism and by Buddhism.

Still, while the lute repertoire thus varied in different ages under these varying influences, it is true that the theme of the largest class of these airs is Taoistic and relates to the Taoist conception of a mystic journey to an earthly or heavenly paradise, other prevalent themes being the lives of the Confucian sages, versions of poems set to music, descriptions of natural beauty and the praise of the serenity of the literary life with Buddhist themes taking a negligible place.

The study of the Chinese lute in Japan dates from the arrival of the Ming refugee, the Zen monk Hsin-yueh (Shin'etsu) in 1677. Though it is an open question whether the Chinese lute was played before that time, it is probable that it was not. Chinese lutes there were, and are, but mainly in collections of curios.

The oldest extant ch'in air, "Orchard in the Ravine," was also found in Japan in a copy made by the philosopher Sotai Ogiu (1666-1728) allegedly from a Chinese manuscript of A.D. 590. But the probability is that what was referred to in chronicles and novels as the "kin" was anything else but the ch'in.

Still, under the tuition of Shin'etsu, a considerable "Lute Association" grew up, though most of the members must have been but mediocre performers. Playing the Chinese lute became a craze around the end of the 18th century, but it slowly passed.

At Jizo's Shrine

Fronting the kindly Jizo's shrine
The cherry-blooms are blowing now,
Pink cloud of flower on slender bough,
And hidden tracery of line.
Rose-dawn against moss-mellowed grey,
Through which the wind-tost sprays allow
Glimpse of calm smile and placid brow,
Of carven face where sunbeams play.
Dawn-time, I pluck a branch, and swift
Flutters a flight of petals fair;
Through the fresh-scented morning air
Down to the waving grass they drift.
Noon-tide my idle fingers stray,
Through the fair maze of bud and flower,
Sending a sudden blossom-shower
From the sweet fragrance-haunted spray.
Low in the west the red fire dies,
Vaguely I lift my hand, but now
Jizo is not—nor cherry bough—
Only the dark of starless skies!

Glory of Yoshino

Teitoku

Would that some stranger hitherward would stray,
Unto whose wondering eyes I might display
The blossoms' glory in spring sunrise glowing,
Rose-pink of dawn upon a mist of grey,
Yoshino's cherries on her mountains blowing.

Cherry-Blossom

Tomonori

Early Tenth Century

The cherry-blossom gleams, a pearly haze,
Across the landscape, far as eye can see,
Like mist-wreaths veiling in their shifting maze
Yoshino's mountain-gorge's mystery.

The Dragon-Flies

The gold sun shimmering in noontide skies
Shines down, where the red-burnished dragon-flies
Flit to and fro in the translucent haze
Over the village of eventless days!

Lovers of Baseball Range From Kiddies To Factory Workers

Baseball can be called the national pastime of Japan today. Even primary school boys know the meaning of "strike," "ball" and "out." Factory laborers who go to work at six in the morning get up in time to have a game of baseball before they start their day.

Modern ball parks have been constructed with seating capacities similar to professional stadia abroad. There is no league, but university teams are keen rivals. When a game is in progress at the Meiji Shrine Stadium, the grand stands are full, and thousands of bicycles are parked around the outside.

Carrier pigeons are released from time to time by reporters at the press table. They rise high into the air to get their bearings, then make straight for the newspaper offices with the score of the game. Pigeons are used because they can make better time than it takes to put through a telephone call.

MAN'S LIFE JOB

Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Great Financier, Served the State To His Last Breath

Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, who after the Meiji Restoration played an important role in the economic reconstruction of new Japan, was on the Board of Directors of ten to fifteen banks and commercial organizations. The older he grew the more active he became, until at the ripe old age of seventy-five he finally decided to resign from them all.

A certain businessman who called on Viscount Shibusawa at this time is said to have remarked: "I envy the way you are retiring, leaving behind you a long line of successes. I also am a director of more than ten companies. I certainly wish I could resign from my duties and leisurely enjoy the bliss of retirement like you."

To which Viscount Shibusawa replied with his usual kindliness, but strongly emphasizing his words: "Oh, no, you misunderstand me. My retirement has an entirely different significance. It is true that when you resign from the directorship of business firms your responsibility there ceases, but there are certain kinds of work from which it is not possible to resign. Service to the State, for instance, is a life job from which one cannot resign. I expect to concentrate and exert my efforts to the utmost in this cause, that is the reason I am disassociating myself from the business world."

After his retirement, true to his words, Viscount Shibusawa devoted his entire life to public service up to the age of ninety-two.

Dew-Drenched Autumn Leaves

Whence come these colors of the grass
That glorify the Autumn field?
The dew that glistens where I pass
One hue alone methought could yield,
Its crystal orbs no dyes can hold,
Yet the leaves change to red and gold!

Autumn Evening by The Sea

Teika

Lonely and desolate
Stretches the coast line.
Here and there thatched roofs
Of fishermen's dwellings.
Cold gleam the waters.
Nor soft hue of blossom,
Nor rich glow of maples,
To brighten the sadness—
But twilight autumnal!

Presentiment

Shogun Sanetomo

(A.D. 1203-1219)

If, issuing hence, I leave my dwelling-place
Untenanted—and coming days should bring
Its Lord no more, nor well-remembered face
Look on its halls, nor echoing footsteps ring—
Yet thou, loved Plum-tree, shadowing these eaves,
With boughs whose network fragile tracery weaves,
Forget not thou the Coming of the Spring!

At Ise Temple

Saigyo

We know not what the Temple may enshrine,
Yet feel the influence of things awhile;
And pray with grateful tears!

Existence

Chiyo

All things that seem to be
But in one mind exist
And have their being.

BASHO, HAIKU POET, WAS A ZEN STUDENT

Frog in Pond Supplies Him With Answer to Zen Enigma

HAD A PROFOUND MIND

The name of Basho is well known in Japanese literature as the creator of the haiku, or short poem. What is not so well known is that this 17th century genius (1643-1694) was also a student of the Zen doctrine of Buddhism.

His first composition of haiku, which expresses his understanding of Zen, is said to have been the following:

Furu Ike Ya
Kawazu Tobikomu
Mizu no Oto!

which translated means:

An old pond
A frog jumps in;
Lo! the sound of water!

The following story is told about how he came to compose this haiku. When Basho was studying Zen under his master Buccho, the latter one day paid him a visit and asked, "How are you getting on these days?"

Basho said, "After the recent rain the moss has grown greener than ever."

Another Question

Buccho posed another question to sound out the depths of Basho's understanding of Zen, "What Buddhism is there even before the moss has grown green?"

This question is tantamount to Christ's saying, "I am even before Abraham was." The Zen master wants to know who this "I" is. With the Christians the mere assertion "I am" was probably enough, but in Zen the question must be asked and an answer must be forthcoming.

For this is an essential part of Zen intuition. So Buccho asks in effect, "What is there even before the world came into existence?" That is to say, where was God even before He commanded, "Let there be Light?"

Buccho, the Zen master, is not just talking about the recent rainfall and the green moss growing fresher; what he wants to know is the cosmic landscape prior to the creation of all things. How can we reckon timeless time? Is it no more than an empty concept? It is not; we must be able to describe it somehow for others. Basho's answer was:

"A frog jumps into the water and one hears the sound!"

The Moonrise

Kamo no Chomei

Neither at twilight nor at grey of dawn,
Would I appear the sacred West to spurn.
Yet at this evening hour am I forsworn!
Though in the West the lingering glories burn,
Lo! in the East I watch with reverent eyes,
Through purple mist, the full-orbed moon arise!
How can I help it! Though my face I turn
From the blest Regions to the Eastern skies.

The Infant

Pitiful echoes the wailing,
Feeble wailing of infant,
Lonely and sad, and uncared for;
But at the stillness of midnight
Suddenly ceases its crying.
Dream-like the dead mother passes
Swift to the side of her babe,
Bends o'er it, holding it safely,
Suckles it, murmuring softly
Whispers of mother-love.

Fellow-Travellers

Saigyo

Twelfth Century

Passing along the highway, when we see
The shadows of the willows floating cool
In a clear spring of water, then we pause
As fellow-travellers to rest awhile;
Loth to pass on, we linger.

The Spring

Saigyo

The deep snow piled upon the mountain-peaks,
Melting, transforms the river's clear cascade
Into a foaming torrent whose white waves
Rush on their course resistless and unstayed.

Loyalty

Shogun Sanetomo

(A.D. 1203-1219)

Though the high mountains should be rent apart,
Though dry the depths where now the deep seas roar,
Yet to my Lord I'll bear no double heart,
Still to my Prince be true for evermore!

NANKING PROHIBITS HOLDING OF OLD FAPI

Measure Considered All-Out Attack on Chungking Legal Tender

CURRENCIES BEING UNIFIED

Chiang Regime Suffering From Inflation Due to Over-Issue, High Prices

A monetary general offensive calculated to deal a death-blow to the die-hard old fapi squandered throughout China by the Chiang Kai-shek regime at Chungking was launched by the National Government on October 25, when its Department of Finance proclaimed that as from December 1 all use of Chungking legal tender shall be prohibited in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei and that a final exchange of the same currency for the Central Reserve Bank note would be enforced from November 1 until 30, a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Shanghai dated October 26 reports.

The previous stages by which the National Government had endeavored to throw the Chungking currency out of circulation without unduly disturbing the economic structure of China were: the abolition on March 9 of quotation of Japanese Army scrips in terms of the old fapi; the severance on March 31 of the parity relationship between the old fapi and the Central Reserve Bank note by a provisional decree for revision and adjustment of the monetary system and the statement issued on May 27 for deprivation of the old fapi of its legality. The present step is intended to constitute the final stage in the unification of currency in China by plowing under the old legal tender being circulated by Chungking.

Fapi Exchanged

Within the occupied areas, the old fapi was exchanged for the new beginning June 8 in Shanghai and Nanking in a ratio of two to one, while the circulation of the old fapi was prohibited in these two cities beginning June 25 in accordance with a decree promulgated on June 23 forbidding the holding of any old legal tender of the Ghiang regime. Thus both by these legal actions as well as through natural economic circumstances, the sphere of circulation of the Central Reserve Bank note steadily increased, until on July 14 the committee on the liquidation of the old fapi reported that between June 8 and August 30 in Shanghai and Nanking and their environs some, 1,128,000,000 yuan of Chungking legal tender had been withdrawn from circulation. As the exchange ratio was two to one, the bulk of the old fapi in circulation within the Yangtze delta, estimated to total 3,000,000,000 yuan, may be considered to have been weeded out.

The Nanking legal tender, meanwhile, spread like prairie-fire among the Chinese people and it is now the sole, trusted currency in Nanking Shanghai, Kiangsu, the Kiangsu pacification district, Hangchow, Chiahsing, Chenkiang, the first pacification area southeast of Tahu, Hankow, Hanyang, Wuchang, Nanchang, Kiukiang, Canton, Swatow, Amoy and their environs and at last it is to be the sole currency in the 51 prefectures and cities of the Wuhan area as well as the provinces of Kiangsu, Cheklang and Anhwei.

Appreciate Value

Various reasons are adduced for the success of the new currency, chief among which are the penetration of Nanking's influence into the peace areas and the gradual appreciation by the people of the occupied areas of the value of the Central Reserve Bank note. The following factors have contributed:

(1) The amount of old fapi withdrawn from circulation exceeded expectations despite the fact that the exchange period allowed for each area was comparatively short, between a fortnight to one month.

(2) The two-to-one ratio was enforced in every area under question regardless of the extent to which the political power of the National Government penetrated and the points at which the circulation of the old fapi was prohibited developed into lines and surfaces within less than six months.

These considerations show, the report says, that the National Government's currency warfare could not have turned out so successful within so short a time if it had not been able to win the support and trust of the Chinese masses.

The Finance Department proclamation of October 25 provides that beginning December 1 any use, holding or possession in any form whatsoever of the Chungking currency is illegal within the peace areas. Any person found in possession thereof or hoarding the same is liable to confiscation of the illegal currency and additional strict punishment. Thus the old fapi is to be reduced to a scrap of paper.

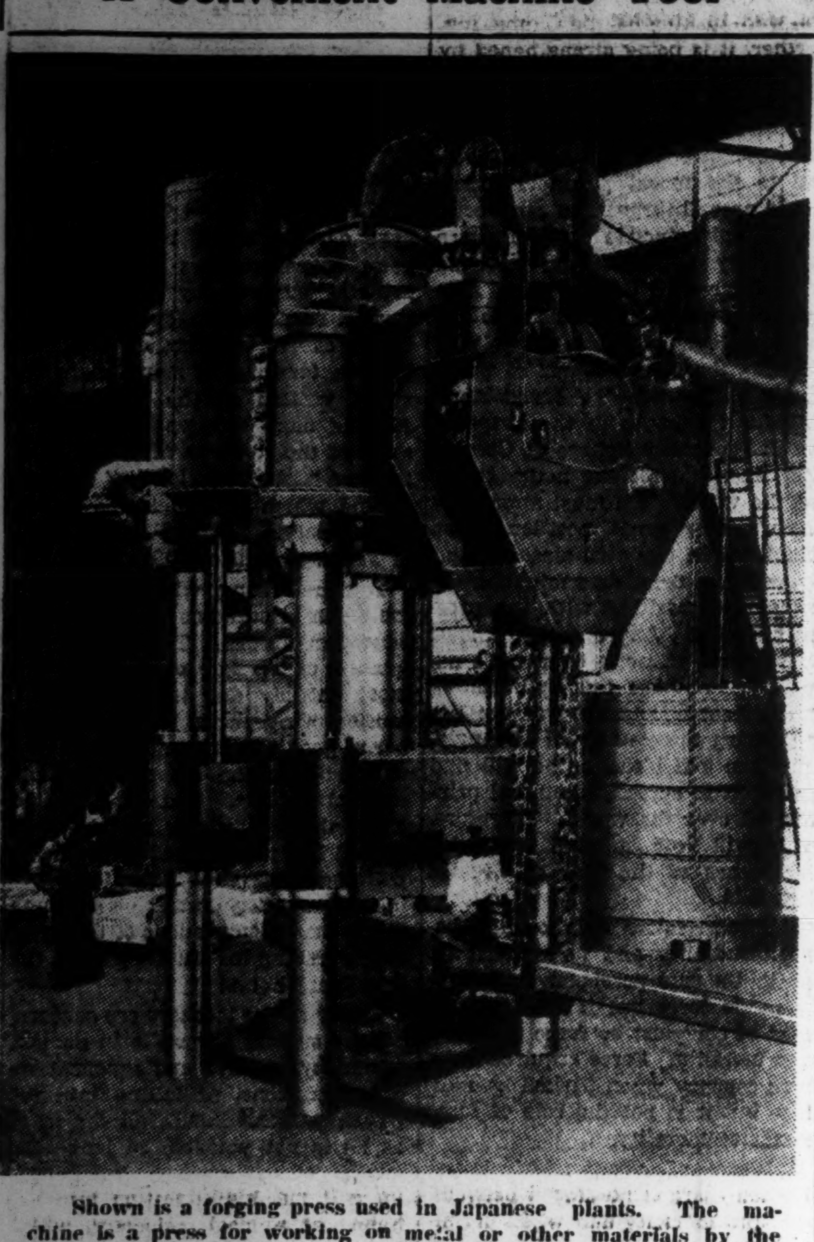
Enslaved by Britain, U.S.

It is recalled that by the monetary unification effected by the old National Government in November, 1935 on recommendation by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government, and by the Sino-American silver agreement of May, 1936, China was reduced to a common monetary colony of Britain and the United States. The China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, however, knocked off the props from under the old fapi and the series of offensives conducted by the Wang Chingwei regime on the old legal tender have severely curtailed the sphere of its circulation.

The Chungking regime, according to Chen Chih-tsi, Vice-Minister of Finance of the National Government, speaking at an informal meeting sponsored by the Asahi, no longer has any capacity to raise loans and, worse still, on account of the shortage of currency following its inordinate issuing of bonds has been compelled to circulate the old fapi at such reckless pace that the people under its control are suffering untold miseries from the malignant inflation thus engendered. While its military expenses are running up to 100 times those in peacetime, its revenues from the chief sources of tariff, salt and control taxes have dwindled to tiny proportions, while the revenue from the tax and surtax on farmlands throughout the areas under its control totals less than the 175,000,000 yuan it used to obtain from the control tax alone. Without any means of obtaining further loans and no more margin left for the issue of paper currency, Chungking may well be considered on the verge of a financial collapse.

At such a moment, the monetary general offensive launched by the National Government is considered both opportune and likely to prove of deadly effect.

A Convenient Machine Tool



Shown is a forging press used in Japanese plants. The machine is a press for working on metal or other materials by the use of cutting, shaping or combination dies. It consists essentially of a frame in which one or more slides or rams are made to move up and down and of a bed to which the die shoe or bolster plate is bolted, together with means for applying power to the slide or slides, usually through a crank, cam, eccentric shaft, toggle joint, knuckle joint, rack and pinion or the like. Because of its upright frame, the above is called a pillar forging press.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	120.30	+ 0.80
N.Y.K.. new (short-term)	93.70	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	93.00	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

Financial Condition Of New Zealand Bad

(Continued From Page 6)

a while even after this attempt of the government to stop it, and at one time it was as low as £5,000,000, but as a result of the restriction of imports and the control of the foreign exchange, a little increase had been brought about. However, the internal conditions of the country were greatly upset by the lack of materials and the stopping of foreign trade. Therefore, without consulting his party, the Minister of Finance floated a loan of £9,000,000 to meet the grave situation. Thus was the condition of the finance of New Zealand at the time of the outbreak of the Second World War.

(The End)

KEY INDUSTRIALS UP ON INDIA RAID NEWS

Unusual Activity Witnessed On Floor—Brisk Gains are Scored In All Sections

Encouraged by the overnight news of the destroying of a large number of enemy aircraft in the vanguard of India by our army planes, combined with the short-coverings hastened by the bear camp, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed an unusual scene of activity yesterday, and a number of key industrials went briskly forward.

In the long-term section, Diesel Automobile Industrial and its new jumped up ¥5.20 each at one bound, Hitachi Iron Works ¥3.20 and its new ¥4.50, Japan Sand Iron ¥4.20, Fujikoshi Steel ¥4.10, Komatsu Iron Works ¥4.00 and its new ¥3.90, Ebara Iron Works ¥3.90 and its new ¥2.90, Ikegai Automobile Industrial ¥3.30, Okamoto Iron Works ¥3.20, Ikegai Iron Works ¥3.10, Japan Piston ¥3.10, Tokai Steamship, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Kobe Steel ¥2.30 each, Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥2.40.

The short-term section was likewise lively, and a gain of ¥3.30 scored by Hitachi Iron Works featured the market.

The spot market was invariably rosy. Showa Special Steel bounced up ¥3.00 and its new ¥3.50, and Asahina Iron Works and Japan Iron Works, new ¥2.00 each, Japan Special Steel ¥1.80 and Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥1.80 each, and Okamoto Iron Works, new ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	148.7	149.0	146.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	93.1	93.1	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	77.8	79.0	79.4
Toa Hemp Ind. (50)	80.4	80.5	81.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.5	99.8	99.0
Showa Elec. Ind. (50)	....	76.6	77.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	103.8	103.3	102.8
Manchou Tobacco (35)	....	97.0	97.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	110.0	110.3
O. S. K. (50)	99.5	101.2	101.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	74.6	76.0	76.2
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.4	69.6	69.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	100.8	101.0
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind. (50)	101.5	101.6	101.8
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	....	143.6	143.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	70.5	71.4	70.2
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	118.5
Tropical Ind. (42½)	43.3	44.3	45.2
Sumatra Dev. (37½)	48.1	49.4	50.0
Asahi Glass (50)	130.0	130.3	127.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	119.8	20.3	17.8	120.3
N. Y. K.. old	109.9	10.6	9.7	109.8
Do, new	94.0	4.5	3.2	93.7
Kanebo Spinning	148.9	9.0	8.0	148.0
Do. new	93.5	3.7	2.0	93.0
Teikoku Rayon. new	81.9	2.0	1.0	81.5
Osaka Stock. new	64.2	4.3	3.0	63.7
Japan Steel Tube	72.0	2.5	1.3	71.5
Japan Oil	77.7	7.9	7.0	77.0
S. M. R.	74.1	4.1	3.9	73.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.7	3.9	3.3	93.3
Hokkaido Coal	75.7	5.9	5.3	75.3
Toyo Rayon. new	62.9	2.9	2.8	62.8
Hitachi Iron Works	87.5	8.5	7.0	87.0
Kokura Iron Works	54.7	4.9	3.9	53.9
Japan Beer. new	61.7	1.7	0.5	60.5
Nichiro Fishery	82.1	2.7	2.1	82.1
Japan Fishery. new	49.0	9.8	8.9	48.9
Japan Sugar. new	74.7	4.7	3.6	73.6
Ensuiko Sugar	67.0	7.0	6.1	66.1
Japan Mining	55.1	5.1	4.9	55.0
Manchou Ind.	57.8	7.9	7.8	57.9

FIRM TONE MARKS SPOT SILK MARKET

Latest Official Test on Staple Fiber Reveals It Is Stronger Than Cotton

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, October 26.—A strong tone prevailed in the spot raw silk market last week with a continuance of active requirements from the interior. Socks of the more saleable common grades grew smaller, and forward business increased with domestic weavers not adequately supplied with the spots at prices brought up nearly to the same levels as the spot rates, or ¥1,485 for white 20/22 deniers, grade B, ¥1,475 for same, grade C and ¥1,465 for same, grade C and and ¥1,465 for same, grade D. November-December delivery. This was evidence of how the buyers were strongly impressed with the idea of a greater shortage of spot supply in the future and how the demand for silk manufactures was heavy, making the weavers optimistic as to the future prospects of their business. Naturally, there was a speculative demand made to strengthen the market all the more.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns show that for the first 20 days of October arrivals at Yokohama were 13,132½ bales and re-shipments from the port 11,428½ bales, which, compared with the same period a year ago, denote a decrease of 653 bales and an increase of 2,619½ bales respectviely. The stocks brought over to the 21st fell off 3,471½ bales with only 10,220½ bales. Even this stock decreased further toward the weekend, when it was a little short of 10,000 bales.

Mostly Superior Qualities

The stocks held at present in Yokohama are made up mostly of such superior qualities as Grade A and higher, of which white 20/22 deniers stand out over the rest. These superior qualities have very slow sale at present and are quoted at prices which are too low for the excellent technique and high cost involved in their making. These extra high grades are, however, not to be produced beyond an officially designated quantity and will be good sellers once the way is reopened for their export, in expectation of which the holders are said to be determined to hold out to the utmost.

The much-talked-of maintenance or abolition question of the Raw Silk Exchanges is receiving the final decision on the part of the Yokohama Exchange Board of Councillors on October 28, when it will meet and consider the views on the question exchanged at a recent meeting of the Exchange Directors.

A view supporting the abolition of the Exchange is that the total absence of the export business makes the existence of the raw silk exchange meaningless and in fact transactions on it are too little to make it function properly and continue business at a profit and to make its brokers trade without a series of losses. Another opinion is that the Exchange might be left in existence until its business charter expires in March, 1944, but in the meantime its business is to be continued although virtually in a state of suspension.

Old Stocks Found

It is reported that in Fukui Prefecture an old stock of silk and rayon fabrics amounting to 4,400,000 yards in quantity and to about ¥2,200,000 in value has been found to be held as exports intended to third countries as a result of recent inquiries made locally into important commodities held idle, and this stock held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia without means of export will be sold soon to the Government for distribution among the southern regions.

The stock includes a tissue interwoven with gold and silver, suitable for wearing by kings and their princesses in the south, and also a large assortment of georgettes, Oriental "Fuiets," "silk palaces", embroideries for children, and other materials for general use. Fukui silk and rayon goods are already being exported to Thailand and French Indo-China, the report adds, and for October their designated production amounts to 1,500,000 yards.

Staple Fiber Stronger

That staple fiber is stronger than cotton is news appearing recently in a vernacular paper. In the 22nd official test made on the quality of staple fiber from 24 undisclosed mills, the average drying strength of the fiber was found to be 3.01 was against that of 2.8 of American cotton. This is another triumph of Japanese science. The official test was commenced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in Feb., 1940 with a hope of strengthening staple fiber, which was very weak then. Staple fiber from various mills was got without notice and strict tests were made on it as to tenacity and elongation at the Government Fiber Experiment Station.

At the first test, most of the mills failed to pass the tests, and the ministerial authorities while encouraging the mills, continued the same test and made also tests of staple fiber yarn and fabrics, allowing nothing to be put on the market before passing all these tests. For the subsequent two and half years, staple fiber grew stronger and stronger, until in the latest test, the average strength of 3.01 dry and 2.02 wet was obtained, the former figure of which is far above the drying strength of 2.8 of American cotton, and although the latter figure does not yet come up to the percentage of raw cotton, yet it gets ahead of the 1.2 of wool. This improved staple fiber will be at once made into yarn and then into fabrics, when it is hoped that it will be more warmly received by the general public than it is at present.

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

After Ten Years of Hard Fight Against Financial Odds Shiraishi, of Japan Steel-Pipe, Emerges as One of Propelling Forces in Warring Japan

Motojiro Shiraishi, chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Steel-Pipe Co., Ltd., is a businessman of faith. He is a man who, while at the zenith of prosperity, is not elated with success but remains steady in his principles, and who, even when in distress, is not in the least crest-fallen but bravely puts up with all hardships, meanwhile consolidating his position in preparation for a future opportunity. These very virtues of Mr. Shiraishi's constitute important factors for bringing on the present prosperity of his Company, the thirtieth anniversary of whose establishment falls this year, and whose existence is of world significance as representing the mighty defense industry of Japan under the War of Greater East Asia, declares an article in a recent issue of the "Keizai Magazine", a monthly devoted to economic affairs.

It is a fixed rule that an enterprise in its process of development, the article continues, should be influenced more or less by the drift of the times and the environment in which it finds itself, but few companies, if any, have ever experienced such great vicissitudes as the Japan Steel-Pipe Co. in the course of its growth.

Told to Reconsider

At the very start of the enterprise, Mr. Shiraishi was more than once advised by his seniors to reconsider his decision to make a new departure on the ground that the steel industry, though undoubtedly very important in itself, was very difficult to operate under private management. He, however, said with high resolve, "Even if I should fail in my venture, some one would succeed me some day. Any new business cannot be made solid in its foundations in a generation or two, and I am satisfied to end up a mere corner-stone in the rearing of the mighty edifice."

Prior to that time Mr. Shiraishi had already become son-in-law of Soichiro Asano, the well-known financier, and his character and ability were widely recognized in financial circles as managing director of the Oriental Steamship Co. There was apparently no necessity for him deliberately to select the thorny path. He did have, however, the conscience as a businessman. His frequent travels through various countries of the world as an executive of the steamship company aroused in him the belief that Japan must have, among the rest, its own steel-pipe industry if it intended to keep pace with the progress of the world.

Is of Samurai Stock

Mr. Shiraishi was born in 1867 in Echigo province in a samurai family. About the time he was old enough to know things, Japan came under the new regime. Western civilization was steadily being introduced and the enrichment and advancement of the country eagerly sought. Young as he was, he was very much interested in foreign trade and international affairs. He made up his mind to become a businessman and, by developing industry, to take part in overseas expansion.

He came up to Tokyo when he was 14 years of age and attended the Keio Gijuku run by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa. Subsequently, however, he changed over to the Kyoritsu Gakko, the predecessor of the present Kaisei Middle School. After staying in that school for more than one year he entered the preparatory school of the Imperial University.

His school days were full of pecuniary difficulties, but he managed by the sweat of his brow to finish a course in English law at the Imperial University in 1892.

At that time the second Ito Cabinet was in power, and it was the golden age of bureaucracy. University graduates as a general rule sought for positions in the Home Ministry, where they were paid a monthly salary of ¥40 or so. Mr. Shiraishi pondered: "It is my duty to support my parents and also my foster parents. (He was adopted by Buhei Shiraishi, his uncle, when he was 12 years old). If I became an official I shall be unable to take care of them properly because of the small salary. If, however, I entered business, things might turn out better financially depending on my own real ability." With this thought, he called on Prof. Nobushige Hozumi, his revered teacher, who being moved by his pupil's resolution, gave him a letter of introduction to the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, his father-in-law, through whose good offices he entered the service of the Asano Shoten operated by the late Soichiro Asano and began with the very rudiment of business routine.

Marries Asano's Daughter

In due course, his diligence and capability were so well recognized by Mr. Asano that he was made his son-in-law, and in the capacity of head of the petroleum department and managing director of the Oriental Steamship Co., his activities commenced, giving valuable assistance to his father-in-law in the meantime as his personal secretary.

The periods during which Mr. Shiraishi worked hardest were when he was actively connected with the Oriental Steamship Co. and the Japan Steel-Pipe Co. while in the former, he stayed abroad and acquired a large stock of knowledge and experience in connection with International enterprises, which paved the way for the establishment of the latter.

The greatest achievement of Mr. Shiraishi while in the Oriental Steamship Co. was the opening of the South American line, which deserves a special page in the history of Japan's marine transportation. He was instrumental in causing the three superior ships of the 13,000-ton class to be constructed ahead of all other steamship companies, thereby laying the foundation for Japan's Pacific communication and overseas trade. It was also Mr. Shiraishi who took the lead in using heavy oil for steamship engines.

World War I Comes

Soon after the establishment of the Japan Steel-Pipe Co. in 1912, for which the credit goes to Mr. Shiraishi in point of management and to Dr. Kaichiro Imaizumi in point of engineering, the two working together in perfect harmony the first European war broke out. It naturally exercised favorable effects on the company's business, but the reaction was severe and long. Mr. Shiraishi, with heavy responsibilities on his shoulders as president of the company, had to go through indescribable hardships and ordeals for more than 10 years. During this period of adversity, he, nothing daunted, patiently endeavored to improve engineering and equipment, which at last bore fruit with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident which brought about great changes in the international situation. The history of the company since that time is history of constant progress and expansion.

Mr. Shiraishi is now 76 years of age, and yet the enterprise he has nurtured is getting younger and more vigorous as years go by, and now the company, as the lion of the comprehensive iron industry, has brighter prospects ahead of it.

The hero of this story of diligence and perseverance has recently retired from the first line of activity to make room for his juniors and, as chairman of the board of directors, is devoting his spare time to cultural pursuits.

Control Body Set Up

The Carbide Control Association was created Monday afternoon by 13 leading carbide manufacturers here to exercise exclusive control over the production and distribution of carbide. The new control body will function as a subsidiary of the Chemical Industrial Control Association which will be established on October 30 under the provisions of the Major Industrial Control Bodies Ordinance.

STOCK EXCHANGES WELL-CONTROLLED

Salient Features of Markets Today Unknown in Days of Free Trade Pointed Out

Although it is generally thought that the stock exchanges are allowed to enjoy continued independence from economic control, the reverse is the case. The truth is, these security markets are as perfectly controlled as the various lines of commercial and industrial bodies, points out Shigeru Kinoshita, president of the Yamaichi Security Company, in an article in the magazine Jitsugyo-no-Nippon, surveying the actual state of affairs in connection with stocks and other forms of securities.

The article in substance follows:

"In view of the fact that joint stock companies, the stocks of which are handled in the stock exchanges, are placed under the strict control of the competent authorities, it is only natural that their stocks should be denied fluctuations as freely as in the days of laissez-faire trade. It necessarily follows that the range of fluctuations remains within the scope of the economic control enforced on joint stock companies.

"Next comes the control over the funds required for purchasing stocks. These funds are also equally controlled. For example, any individual is required to get the approval of the competent authorities before obtaining a loan of ¥30,000 or more from a bank, a fairly rigid form of control. Moreover, any party inclined to sell or purchase a large volume of stocks is required to approach the Financial Adjustment Bureau for permission.

Has Large Bearing

"The idea embodied by the foregoing item is calculated to have a large bearing on the prices of general stocks, and is consistent with the State policy of economic control in this period of emergency. Only what remains of laissez-faire trade is the fact that no official prices can be fixed on stocks like general commodities.

"Now I wish to point out the salient features of the present-day stock market, which were unknown during the days of laissez-faire trade and which came into being in concert with economic control by the authorities:

"First of these is that there are very few chances for speculators. In the era of laissez-faire trade, chances for speculators lay in the prospects for prosperity or depression of trade that they could foresee with a fair amount of accuracy. In view, however, of the strict control enforced on the economic structure of our country, nobody is now able to foresee the prospective developments of trade of joint stock companies beyond a specified scope.

"It is true that the only chances, if any, for present-day speculators lie in their biddings or offerings within a limited range of fluctuations according to the yields of profit dividends of stocks and the value of new shares in connection with the increase in the capitals of joint-stock companies. It deserves notice, however, that the stocks hitherto handled by professional speculators are nowadays kept at their arms' length.

Growing Tendency

"Secondly, there is a growing tendency for the gradual equalization of profit rates of general stocks. Now the cost of raw materials and the market value of products are essentially unified by the competent authorities. Moreover, the technical secrets hitherto monopolized by some factories have been introduced for popular utilization. It is natural, therefore, that the yields of profit dividends of general stocks should tend to a gradual equalization.

"Reviewing the current phase of the stock exchanges, there is reason to predict a slight fall in the yields of profit dividends as I think of the yields of interest of national bonds and corporations' debentures treading a downward path ever since 1932, as shown below:

Yields of Interest of National Bonds And Debentures in Comparison With Yields of Profit Dividends of Stocks
(In per cent)

	Bonds	Debentures	Stocks
Jan., 1932	5.91	7.17	6.89
„ 1933	4.65	6.33	5.19
„ 1934	4.22	5.59	5.35
„ 1935	4.24	5.05	5.84
„ 1936	4.16	4.55	5.88
„ 1937	3.94	4.36	5.63
„ 1938	3.88	5.38	5.97
„ 1939	3.80	4.33	6.69
„ 1940	3.77	4.30	5.40
„ 1941	3.82	4.34	6.87
Nov., 1941	3.78	4.35	6.75
Jan., 1942	3.78	4.35	5.93
July. „	3.77	4.35	5.67

Displayed Unusual Boom

"With a broad future promised for our country, however, in parallel with the signal victories scored by our expenditionary forces in the War of Greater East Asia, the stock exchanges have displayed an unusual boom till it brought about a fall in the yields of profit dividents of stocks from the pre-war average of 6.75 per cent in November 1941 down to 5.67 per cent in July this year.

"Seen thus, I think it is possible for general stocks to go forward enough to show a fall in the average yield of profit dividends down to 4.5 per cent or thereabouts, and I look forward to the sound investments of healthy investors in securities by way of offering idle funds for the State policy of expanding wartime productive facilities in the industrial field."

Bill Clearings

October 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	275,720	157,458
Balance	44,156	23,405

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .¥ 82,700,000

CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
in
Tokyo, Tsurumi, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1942

Fascist Italy's Twentieth Anniversary

Today marks the twentieth anniversary of the rise of Fascism to power. When the important and incompetent Facta Cabinet gave way before the surging power of the Italian people who demanded a better administration than the old political forces of the country could give them, few people dreamed of all the consequences that would ensue in the next twenty years. When on October 28, 1922, Benito Mussolini at the head of the onward sweeping Fascist squadre took over the control of the Italian Government, few people realized that a new era had begun to dawn for the whole world. But today, with the perspective of twenty years, the world can see that the march of the blackshirted legions on Rome was one of the most progressive and far-reaching events in all history. It is no wonder that the Italian people are celebrating this day with parades and ceremonies and exhibitions galore, for this is an anniversary of which they may well be proud.

Like all dynamic and living organisms, Fascism was born amidst pain and travail. After the first World War, the Versailles Conference, dominated as it was by the imperialistic influences of Britain, the United States, and the unregenerate France of those days, ignored the rightful interests of Italy. Despite the services which Italy had rendered to the Allied cause, her erstwhile partners in arms trampled upon the rights of Italy as soon as their own ends had been secured. As the consequence there followed a period of unrest and instability during which the baneful influence of Bolshevism made dangerous headway.

It was at this juncture that the Fascist movement came into being as a means to change the unhappy situation. Born thus of travail, it has developed into the history-making world movement of today. It was first organized at Milan on March 23, 1919, led by Mussolini and the few around him who held the idea that Italy should combat the disintegrating forces of Bolshevism which were then rampant in the country. These men also held that the spirit of nationalism needed to be spurred in order to restore Italy to her rightful place in international politics, a place from which the machinations of the Anglo-American interests had deprived her. Moreover these leaders felt that the Italian people should be brought to the realization that it was necessary to uphold the spirit of nationalism in order to overcome all the difficulties which were arising from the social turmoil prevailing at that time not only in Italy but all over the world.

Although the Fascist movement in its inception was concerned with immediate problems and with immediate objectives, it was however far from being a movement of only passing significance. Its ramifications and implications extended far into the past on the one hand and far into the future on the other. Toward the past, it reached back to revive and revivify the best traditions of the Italian people as far back as the time of the Roman Empire. It re-injected into the life of the Italian nation those elements of the Roman people that had made Rome the largest and the most powerful empire and the greatest disseminator of justice and order in the ancient world.

At the same time, the Fascist movement looked forward to the future to re-mold the face of the coming world. Little by little as Fascism tackled its immediate problems, it also developed a new theory of the State. When Fascism rose to power on October 28, 1922, it proceeded gradually to put into practical effect this new conception of the State which was destined eventually to revolutionalize the historical evolution of the world. This new conception of the State opposed first of all the disruptive influence of the Bolshevism of the time and also opposed the individualistic conception of the State in so far as this individualistic conception lowered all the spiritual values which should have been the basis for the organization of a prosperous society. Instead, Fascism rejected the political organization based electoralism and parliamentarism which had proved itself so inadequate to cope with the new conditions in the world, and introduced in its place a new political organization based upon corporatism which brought into the power of the State the spirit of competency in all the activities of the life of the people. Thus Fascism proved eventually to have brought about a real and thorough revolution, not by denying liberty, but by throwing into discard an outworn, old conception of organized society and introducing a new ideology capable of meeting the needs of the future.

The practical consequences of the Fascist rule of Italy during the past twenty years are self-evident. This is neither the time nor is there the space to list the remarkable achievements which have been attained by Fascist Italy. Suffice it to say that the revolution has been wrought not only in the field of ideology but in all the fields of human endeavor which are but manifestations of this ideological revolution. For instance, in the economic field, there has been an almost complete transformation of the agricultural aspects of the Italian peninsula, which, affecting as it does the life of the greater proportion of the population, is a development of utmost significance. Starting with the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes, land reclamation plans have been carried out with such thoroughness as to cause far-reaching effects in the economic, demographic, and political fields. The effects on the well-being and happiness of the Italian people can hardly be exaggerated.

There has also been a corresponding achievement in improving the welfare of the workers in fields other than agriculture. Housing projects, sickness and old age benefits, occupational risk insurance, and other projects for the welfare of the workers costing billions of liras annually are being carried on by the Fascist regime in dramatic contrast to the situation which used to prevail twenty years ago.

In the field of political and social organization, the Fascist regime has succeeded in abolishing all parties and secret societies which used to hamper the normal development of the nation. It has brought into effect the complete pacification of the Italian conscience by directing it into the channels of pure nationalism. There has been wrought a national unity undreamed of before the advent of the Fascist regime. The new organizations inspired by Fascist ideals have brought about the social advancement of the Italian people so as to place Italy among the most advanced of the nations of the world with respect to organized responsibility for social welfare.

In the international field, the achievements of Fascism are so well known as to require no detailed review. But it might be noted in passing that it was Fascism which made Italy so strong as to enable her to raise the first voice of protest against the iniquitous Treaty of Versailles and all the similar treaties which hampered the normal development of the world and particularly of Germany. It was Fascist Italy which first raised the standard of defiance against the domination of the world by the British imperialists and their satellites. The Italian naval bombardment of Corfu in 1923, for example, was not only directed against the Greek brigands but also against the power of Britain which stood behind them. The Italian campaign against Ethiopia in 1935 was important not only because it brought the Emperor of Ethiopia to his knees within a brief seven months but because it proved that Italy was strong enough and courageous to defy the will of Britain and of the 52 nations that had organized against it at Geneva.

In the international sphere also, but in a more fundamental sense. Italian Fascism has set the example for the rest of the world. The Fascist idealogy has not been confined to Italy alone but has to a great measure inspired the modernization and revitalization of other nations. Although the National Socialism of Germany is of course characteristically German and not Italian, it cannot be denied that the previous rise of Fascism in Italy furnished an inspiration and an example. In Spain and other countries of Europe, the influence of Fascism has been marked. Even enemy countries, although they would be loathe to admit it, have been forced to imitate the Italian example. The speech of President Roosevelt on January 3, 1938, for example, is a clear proof of America's unconscious conversion to the Fascist principle of corporatism.

These great achievements of Italian Fascism during the two decades of its power arouse the respect and admiration of the Japanese nation. The Japanese people will recognize many points in common between the experiences and attitude of Italy and the experiences and attitude of Japan in recent years. It is a cause for congratulations that these two like-minded nations with their similar-minded partner Germany are today firmly united not only to win justice for themselves but to rid the entire world of a decadent old system dominated by Anglo-American capitalism and to introduce a new world order which will mark a new high level in the evolution of world society. On this occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Fascism's rise to power, Japan joins the rest of the progressive portions of the world in extending heartfelt congratulations to the Italian nation.

NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

Moved by Spirit of Hakko Ichiu and Aided by Armed Might, Japan Is Building a Happier World

By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

(Conclusion)

Since the true purport of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia aims at the establishment of a moral and legal order with a view to enabling all nations to have their proper places, it is hardly necessary to say that the motive power of the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is both the practice and the enhancement of this moral principle. A new order of morality can thus be expected to prevail in the world and the whole world may accordingly be converted, so to speak, into one big family so that the grand ideal of hakko ichiu will eventually be realized.

In my exposition of the moral principle of hakko ichiu, I have so far endeavored to interpret its significance by stressing the idea of "House" which thrives on absolute love. This moral principle of hakko ichiu is different from totalitarianism and it is hardly necessary to mention that it is fundamentally different from Anglo-American liberalism. Whereas in totalitarianism individuals are in danger of being lost and sacrificed on the altar of the whole, such is not the case with the moral principle of hakko ichiu; under the latter the whole means individuals and individuals the whole. In this manner, the life of the whole and the life of individuals exist and develop in unison. As regards the liberalism of the Anglo-American type, individuals are the aim of life and the whole the means. It thus follows that individuals are apt to act in a wayward and self-righteous manner with the result of the causes of antagonism and friction between individuals remaining in perpetual existence. On the contrary, in the moral principle of hakko ichiu, individuals are the component units of the whole. As a consequence, there is no fear of losing their life, nor is there any possibility of friction among individuals. The result is mutual respect and cooperation among them. When this truth is fully understood by all concerned and the moral order of "House" becomes the standard by which the international morality and the legal order of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is regulated, the construction work of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be completed with the actual existence of a solid moral and legal entity of Co-Prosperity Sphere instead of it remaining a mere matter of imaginary logic.

Practice Important

The firm establishment of morality is impossible by the mere process of propaganda and the mere diffusion of knowledge; practice is what is imperatively needed. Many moralists do nothing really good because they fail to put their precepts into practice. Mere preaching is no good and mere propaganda even worse. Practice must begin at home. Morality in East Asia inexorably demands practice. Practice is everything. Moral principles must be imbibed and practised by all means.

The moral principle of hakko ichiu is the fundamental principle upon which Japan was founded. It is the high road of morality running through the long history of 3,000 years. When we look back on the history of Japan, we are deeply struck by numberless cases of the vindication of this morality. We are profoundly moved because we see high morality in actual practice. What we observe in the history of Japan is not the record of moral principles preached by one and listened to by another; it is the record of moral principles put into actual practice by both the preacher and the listener. It is this practice which compels our deep respect. The history of Japan is the history of the practice of morality. For this reason, the moral principle in question has been maintained since the age of remote antiquity, and it is for this reason also that it sheds its brilliant light throughout all ages and exercises its benign influence over the world. History is valuable, not because it is merely the history of the bygone days, but because it develops into the future history.

The War of Greater East Asia is a war not for self-existence and self-defense only but for the emancipation and construction of the life of Greater East Asia. The moral principle of hakko ichiu has marched forward with big strides for the elimination of Anglo-American ideas and oppression and the vindication of this moral principle requires the steady consolidation of the ground for construction. This moral principle always aspires to a higher ideal, the creation of a better world. Its supreme value is attained when it is put into practice.

Allies Misinformed

America, Britain and other countries of the enemy camp deliberately misrepresent the efforts being made by Japan and other Axis Powers to create a new order as an attempt at establishing hegemony by force; they try to discredit us by this means in the eyes of the world. Nothing is further from the truth than their accusation that the Axis Powers are conspiring to dominate the world by force under the specious pretext of establishing a new world order and that the Axis Powers are the disturbers of peace based on freedom and equality. The domination of the world by force is, in truth, the deed which they committed themselves in the past, and it is undeniable that it is the ambition which they actually entertain at present. The principle of hakko ichiu aims at the establishment of order based on morality in the world, not by any means at the domination of the world by force. Domination by force and the disturbance of peace are traceable to the idea of rival existence emanating from the Anglo-American selfish concept of freedom and equality. The tragedy of the permanent struggle for mastery by force is the result of regarding as a supreme method both freedom and equality which are, in reality, nothing but a false mask of conquest by force, and, furthermore, of trying to force them on others. The establishment of a new order demands the eradication of this world evil.

Thus, the work of establishing morality in Greater East Asia and that of bringing peace to the world must necessarily be accompanied by the force of subduing all evil influences. That is, a trenchant blade free from malice is necessary and this force or sword will constitute, like morality, the motive power of construction.

It Is Holy War

The war which Japan is now waging against America and Britain is a war to resist the domination of the world by Anglo-America ideas; it is a holy war designed to crush this Anglo-American ambition. So long as the Anglo-American idea which renders rivalry inevitable continues to seek the conquest of the world, the holy war of realizing the moral principle of hakko ichiu will be maintained. It is they who cultivate the causes of war perpetually. They make no efforts to remove the causes of war and in their desire to throw on other shoulders the responsibility for war or to influence world opinion in their favor by stimulating a righteous cause, they choose to elaborate peace machines as, for example, the League of Nations or the International Court. These devices invented in order to deceive the nations or throw dust in the eyes of the world cannot alter the location of responsibility or wake the wrong cause right, as proved by the experience of the present war. Ten months have passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and yet they are unable to make the object of the war clear to their own nationals. Nor is it likely that they will ever be able to make it clear. They urge the necessity of armaments for the maintenance of the peace machinery set up with the promotion of their own interests chiefly in view. The armaments which they urge are solely for the furtherance of their interests, and they have the audacity of demanding the abolition of armaments from other countries. For proof we can point to the Versailles system or the so-called Atlantic Charter which was made public as the result of the Roosevelt-Churchill interview in the Atlantic in August last year. The post-war world structures which Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, and Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have been suggesting recently fall also under the same category. Presumably because they are inwardly ashamed of their unworthy motives in claiming increased armaments for themselves, they have been saying in an apologetic mood that these armaments will simply act as international police force until the time arrives when the disturbers of peace cease to exist and the security of the peace machinery becomes certain. After all is said and done, however, their plans aim at the maintenance and expansion of their own armed strength. Unless this idea is liquidated and the causes of war are removed by themselves and again, unless they reduce or abolish the armaments which they have piled up for the conquest of the world, the principle of moral force must therefore be supported by armed force strong enough to defend it against these evil influences, and this armed force will be used against the destroyers of life, the obstructors of the construction of Greater East Asia and the disturbers of world peace. The War of Greater East Asia means no other than the unsheathing of the sword of destroying evils, vindicating right and justice. Invincible Japan is now steadily consolidating the position which brings her final victory.

Armed Forces Developed

This armed force was accumulated and trained by Japan even while she was fighting Chungking to provide against America and Britain who were lurking behind Chungking. Further, it is being strengthened by the War of Greater East Asia and by the work of constructing Greater East Asia. In other words, Japan possesses this armed force in addition to the moral principle which should prevail throughout the world. This moral principle and force are not merely the motive power for the establishment of Greater East Asia but at the same time constitute the supreme logic which is capable of directing the future course of world affairs. They are the corner-stone both for the house in the shape of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and for the house covering the world. We must appreciate Japan's new great position, have confidence in our own strength and renew our firm determination to grapple successfully with the present situation. Any one who knows himself will triumph over one's adversary. Without this appreciation and self-confidence, he will hesitate in clearing the country of all Anglo-American evil ideas, or he will find it difficult to spread this moral principle all over the world. Therefore, we should bear in mind this great significance of the War of Greater East Asia.

This correlative relationship between morality and force must be put in its true perspective. Morality needs force but it does not approve of conquest by force detached from morality. Force acquired enormous cogency when backed by morality, but it is not the role of force to master morality.

It is an evil sword which is used when there is no accord between force and morality and when morality is not thoroughly established. I mean cases where morality is restrained by force. Force of the Anglo-American fashion is always of this kind. Notwithstanding the fact that morality enjoins regard for the independence of other countries, Anglo-American force abuses their own positions by treating others as "extension of own country" by dint of the principle of conquest or by offering intervention in internal affairs of other countries.

Highly Improper Conduct

It is highly improper for component units to carry on quarrels with each other within the Co-Prosperity Sphere or for them to forget their proper duty to such an extent as to act as jackals for Britain and America and work against the development of the life and the creation of the culture of Greater East Asia, in disregard of their noble duty of cooperating for securing the emancipation and construction of Greater East Asia. Such acts are highly immoral and if force is used to end them, it may be likened to the birch of love. It is used, though unwillingly, in hopes of bringing the strayed to their senses.

Lastly, the establishment of the Co-Prosperity of Greater East Asia is, after all, a problem related to matters both inside and outside the Sphere. At the moment, however it may look naturally more concerned with matters outside of the Sphere, as is intended chiefly for excluding Anglo-American evils. For this reason, it may appear at first sight that the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia is exclusive in nature, but it is not so as a matter of fact. If it appears exclusive, the reason is that efforts are now being made to emancipate Greater East Asia from all ill things pertaining to America and Britain and to put an end to the exploitation and the checks hitherto imposed on the development of life under liberal capitalism. Insofar as this object is fulfilled Greater East Asia will be thrown open for the peace of the world and for the happiness of mankind. To close and to throw open are incompatible ideas but just as the seemingly inconsistent ideas of difference and equality can be reconciled under the principle of oneness, these incompatible ideas can also be made to exist harmoniously under the same principle of oneness. In this manner, the development of life and the creation of culture can be rendered possible.

In short, on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan returned to the ideas characteristically her own by liquidating the nationalistic ideas of the Anglo-American type and all that emanated from them, which she had previously accepted unconditionally and uncritically, and in these characteristically Japanese ideas has been sought the logic on which Greater East Asia and the new moral order of the world should be established. The present article is an attempt to make clear the true phases of the life of all races in East Asia which thrives on absolute love. And I have expounded in it the idea of "House" as a notable embodiment of absolute love. Greater East Asia is a "House" and it may be said that when the world has similarly become a "House" there will be the development of true peace. In the fact that the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia is a "House" lies the quintessence of its political, military, economic and cultural establishment. All concrete measures of construction are to be based on this fundamental character. As it is a "House" all its members are free from Anglo-American machiavellianism. What regulates the relationship between its members are love, trust and virtue. In addition to her moral principle, Japan possesses the power of defeating evil and vindicating justice, as is amply proved by the War of Greater East Asia and the work of constructing Greater East Asia. The work of constructing Greater East Asia is yet to be completed, however, and it is most desirable that all Japanese people should strengthen their self-confidence and determination as a nation of moral Japan to carry to success both the War and the construction work.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Doesn't Agree

Dear Mr. "Onamun-Mas"

Ever since your first article appeared in the columns of this newspaper, all the friends of good music have derived much pleasure from your concert-reviews and musical articles, inspired by a deep and earnest sense of responsibility—and I may assure you that we continue to look forward to many more reviews written in the same spirit. All the more are we surprised at some of the remarks which we read in your "Concert-review" of October 25 and which seemed to me rather prejudicial to a sound development of Japanese musical life.

You are wrong, when you attach too much importance to the musical education abroad. The educational quality of foreign countries is almost entirely due to the general musical atmosphere, the great number of good concerts and operas, and above all to the old age of their musical culture. But in order to enjoy these blessings, he who goes abroad has to be gifted with strong will and a great eagerness for learning. How often doesn't he succumb to the many temptations of the great city, pursuing his studies only in the rare spare hours!

As far as the teachers are concerned, the student abroad is in danger, misled by careless and ignorant recommendations, of falling into the wrong person's hands, all the more as he is not yet able to judge the quality of his teacher. Frequently he will put his education into the hands of a local celebrity which fashion, connection, outward appearance, etc. have raised for a time. In Berlin I know only one singing-master (Prof. Weissenborn) who taught with excellent result, whereas many (maybe more "famous" teachers) spoiled their pupils. (You noticed some flaws in the timber of the excellent singer, Mrs. Nobuko Tanaka—should they not happen to be "imported?"). Carl Flesch is the most remarkable violin teacher. But even in his case, I could tell stories of pupils who have been warned against studying under him. Musical education in Paris depends even more than elsewhere on the accidental success of the teacher (really good teachers use to live in complete retirement!). The "Royal Academy" at London is essentially conservative, but the teachers are to be judged with as much precaution, as elsewhere.

I cannot see therefore any reason which would justify the sending abroad of young musical talents. In Tokyo we count several excellent singing-masters (and mistresses) who can look back on splendid results. The same holds true of violin-teachers. Without enumerating all the masters, who are well-known and appreciated by everybody, I may point to the teacher of Japan's foremost young violinist who lives in complete obscurity and does splendid work without much sounding of the trumpet. Miss Tsuji has never tried to study "at least" under one of these teachers.

I am not qualified for talking about the capacities of piano-teachers. I would like, however, to mention the high standard of the Uyeno Academy which may well be compared to any foreign institution of the kind.

Japan makes great efforts for her musical education and in spite of war and isolation, the young Japanese musician gets ample opportunities of developing himself at home—without having to languish for foreign countries. He is educated under the greatest possible control, inspired by a strong sense of responsibility and with all the necessary severity.

It would be wrong to deny a certain lack of teachers for the wind-instruments. (We should not blame too much the musicians who work hard and with all the necessary eagerness). I am convinced that this grievance will be redressed as soon as possible. (A certain time ago, Mr. Norisugi, President of the Uyeno Academy engaged an excellent horn-player from Shanghai who unfortunately, suffering from severe illness, died soon after his arrival in Japan. In spite of all difficulties, this first step will certainly soon be followed by others).

The seriousness of the situation compels every artist and teacher to more and more seriousness in his own work. There is no room for wantonness and carelessness. Everything is concentrated on work and everybody does his utmost for the prosperity of national strength.

Yours truly,
LEONID KREUTZER

October 27

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW ZEALAND BAD

Revenue One Time Dropped to £5,000,000

Part II

The foreign trade of New Zealand consists in the export of agricultural products and the importation of manufactured goods, which is thus vital to the life of the country, but from the point of world trade, one cannot say that it holds a very important position.

The chief customer of New Zealand is the mother country, England, after which come Australia, United States and Canada. Prior to the outbreak of the war, the volume of trade with England was showing a marked increase, but not enough to have much effect upon the foreign trade policy of the country. The only country outside the British Empire with which New Zealand has commercial relations is the United States, and from her, New Zealand imports much more than she exports. Thus the trade policy of the country is self-evident. It is that the relations with the mother country are of vital importance, and thus in her relations with foreign countries, she has had to cooperate with England in all matters. If England would not recognize her stand, all New Zealand could do was to turn to the United States for aid. In other words, there is little chance for New Zealand to form an independent foreign policy.

The exports of New Zealand, composing wool, refrigerated beef, cheese, butter, casein, and other products, total from £50,000,000 to £65,000,000 (The New Zealand pound is 25% less in value than the English pound), while her imports, consisting of manufactured goods and oil total £55,000,000 to £60,000,000. Therefore, the yearly excess of exports over imports, amount to from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000.

With a population of 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 persons, the average export per person is £30 to £40 while the average import is £34 to £35 and the figures were the pride of the people of New Zealand. Thus, until about 1937, with this surplus of £40,000,000 to £50,000,000, the country was able to meet the government expenditures, but from about 1938 there was a sharp fall in the revenue, causing havoc to the financial conditions of the country.

The present Labor Party cabinet came into power in the latter part of 1935, at a time when the country's administrative conditions were in a turmoil. It was only natural that once in control, this party should exert its energy in attempt to carry out a socialistic program. Looking over the list of cabinet members, one notices the fact that virtually all of them are advocates of the policy of protective labor at the cost of the capitalistic world, and that most of them were formerly actually laborers, working in mines, longshoremen, and secretaries of the labor unions.

From 1935, the party after coming into power turned its attention mostly to socialistic reforms, but in 1938, the national revenue suddenly dropped to £20,000,000. The party in office was severely attacked by the press, and charged with misappropriation of government funds, as a result of which, in the Parliament session of that year, an extremely socialistic program was introduced. For the carrying out of this program huge sums were needed, and a tax bill to meet this demand was brought up. But by the time this bill had been passed, the national revenue had fallen again to £10,000,000, due to the frantic removal of capital from New Zealand to Australia by the people.

Thus it became necessary for the government to find means to put a stop to this move. On the night of December 6, 1938 the Governor-General issued an order, clamping down on all foreign exchange and export licences. The government at this time did not reveal to what extent it would control commercial activities, and this resulted in the virtual stopping of all trade for a while. Little by little, the situation became clearer, and soon it was apparent that the imports of the country would be from three groups of nations, first the mother country, England, then the countries within the British Empire, and then the foreign countries, in that order. The system of restrictions was introduced, limiting the importation of commodities not produced within New Zealand to the amount imported up to 1938, and other goods not vitally important for the continuance of the industries, were limited to that necessary for daily life. According to the earlier list of import commodities of New Zealand there had been some 977 bought by the country before the new regulations, but of this list 233 were put on the restricted column.

The opposition in the Parliament and many people outside government circles bitterly opposed this economic move of the government, saying that it served only to further isolate New Zealand from the commercial activities of the world, and that it had not brought about the intended result of putting a stop to the decreasing national revenue.

The revenue continued to drop for

(Continued on Page 5)